The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7440.—VOL XLV. FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.
On the 9th instant, at her residence, Alderley, Balmain, Mrs. Henry E. Tidswell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
At Lochinvar, by special license, by the Rev. L. Tyrrell, Mr. Samuel Anderson, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late John Smith, of the same place.

DEATH.
On 10th April, at Balmain, Mr. George Morant Simpson, suddenly, aged 52 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM DIRECT TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's s. s. LORD ASHLEY, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, will be despatched about the 17th of APRIL for AUCKLAND direct.
Saloon £12
Second cabin 6
Return tickets issued at a reduction of one-sixth on the double journey, available for the same or next succeeding trip.
The cabins have been entirely refitted, and are replete with every convenience.
An experienced stewardess.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.
Grafton Wharf, April 4.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM SHIPS.
To MELBOURNE—CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY, 16th April, at 11 p.m.
To BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
To MARYBOROUGH via NEWCASTLE.—Steamer, TUESDAY, 6th May, at 10 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, within 48 hours after arrival.
FROM BRISBANE.
To IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 15th and 29th April.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11.
F. J. COHEN, manager.
Office, foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s.; children, 6d. PHANTOM leaves
Circular Quay. Woolloomooloo. Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 5.30 10.30, 2.30 8.15, 12.0, 4.30
NOTICE.—Alteration of time during the Winter months of May, June, July, and August.—The afternoon boat for Manly (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) will leave Circular Quay at 1.15; Woolloomooloo, 1.30; Manly at 4 p.m.
One hour earlier than in the Summer season.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 ...
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5 45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA—THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN—THIS NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER—On MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA—On MONDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA—On MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA—On WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant.

STEAM to the MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON. Cargo received THIS DAY. DALTON, agent.

FOR MANNING RIVER, the ESTHER. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

MARY, for the MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA AND NELLIGEN, CLYDE RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA, H. BASTIAN, master, is now receiving cargo, and sails on SATURDAY next.
For freight, &c., apply to T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT CURTIS AND ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader UNCLE TOM, DARBY, master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will be despatched early in the week.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE (proceeding on to PORT DENISON should sufficient inducement offer.) ☞ The first-class schooner BOUNAPARTE, W. ROBB, commander.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader BREADALBANE, J. G. BARRON, commander, having a large portion of the cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, with separate cabin for ladies, beds, bedding, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine new clipper schooner AGNES JESSIE, M'DONALD, master, is now loading at Moore's wharf, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.
For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodation, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NELSON.—The fine brig MARIA, BAIN, master, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on TUESDAY, 15th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA. ☞ The A1 clipper barque BENGAL, P. J. ROBLS, commander, is now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, and being under charter, will sail on or about the 15th instant.
For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., George-street.

ONLY SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The SIAM, Captain GRAVES, 800 tons, will be despatched for the above port from Newcastle, on or about 20th instant.
For passage only, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A 1 fast sailing ship REGULATOR, 1059 tons register, A. W. HOLBROOK, Esq., commander, will be despatched for the above port from NEWCASTLE, on or about the 7th May, taking first, second, and third-class passengers.
The accommodations of this fine ship are not to be surpassed. The provisions will be selected with the greatest care, and a most liberal dietary scale provided.
A surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—To sail 1st May.—The A 1 ship DUNPHAILE CASTLE, 720 tons, C. B. COW, commander. Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR SHANGHAE.—The fine A1 clipper-ship SARDINIAN, B. SHERIDAN commander, will sail on the 10th April. This ship has splendid accommodation for passengers, a limited number of which will be taken at moderate rates.
For rates of passage or specie apply to Captain SHERIDAN on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The British-built ship NOURMAHAL (unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, the 12th instant). A1 13 years, 846 tons register, J. FOWLER, commander, an experienced surgeon is engaged.
For cabin passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain FOWLER, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on the 15th April.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and the greater portion of her light freight engaged and down, will sail as above.
For freight apply to Captain MURRAY, onboard, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

WANTED, VESSELS to CHARTER for 6 months. Apply to W. F. NORIE, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The LIBERATOR, to sail on WEDNESDAY next, has one side Cabin disengaged.
For terms apply to Captain MARTIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

WANTED, VESSELS to CHARTER for 6 months. Apply to W. THORNE, Exchange.

ANNIE WILSON, from LIVERPOOL.—Captain JOHN DUCKETT, of the ship ANNIE WILSON, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents, 10, O'Connell-street.

BARQUE FREDERICK, from MELBOURNE.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their entries at once. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, when orders for delivery will be given.
WOLFEN, BROTHERS, agents, 21, Macquarie-place.

DUTCH Brig MAASSLUIS from Tjilatjap. Captain POST will not be answerable for any debts his Crew may contract whilst in this Port.
PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Agents.

VESSELS.—WANTED to CHARTER Vessels to load at Morpeth. Freight, 9s. per ton, and dispatch guaranteed. MOLISON and BLACK.

NOTICE.—Unless ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods, per Daisy, from Leith, be passed by noon THIS DAY, Friday, they will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense. One (1) parcel merchandise, shipped by Blackburn, Low, and Co., consigned to H. C. Thompson, Stanwell Park, near Appin. SAUNDERS and CO., agents.

SHIP CLARAMONT, from ADELAIDE.—Captain MACKINTOSH will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. M. CASTON, agent, 8, Macquarie-place.

SHIP CLARAMONT, from ADELAIDE.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES for Circular Wharf, at once. All cargo obstructing the discharge of the ship will be landed and stored at consignee's risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, and the freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, when orders for delivery will be given. N. CASTON, agent, 8, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE.—TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS.—Vessels entering the PORT OF RANGOON with STONE ballast on board can dispose of it to the Executive Engineer of that town for road metalling, at the rate of (4) four annas per ton, free of all expenses of boat hire for landing.
It is to be hoped that this offer will be an inducement to commanders of vessels bound for Rangoon to use stone whenever procurable, in preference to any other ballast.
J. W. WILLIAMS,
Executive Engineer, Rangoon Town Division.
Executive Engineer's Office, Rangoon Town Division, the 9th October, 1861.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned Monthly General MEETING of members will be held on FRIDAY, the 11th current, at 3 p.m. precisely, for the consideration and adoption of the report of the select committee appointed to revise the table of rates of commissions to be sanctioned by the Chamber, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
HENRY CHERRY, secretary.
April 5th, 1862.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BRANCH of this bank at ORANGE will be WITHDRAWN on the 14th instant, and that, with a view to prevent inconvenience to its customers, arrangements have been made with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (who will commence business in the same premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant), to discharge in due course all outstanding deposits and other liabilities of the said branch.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Sydney, 8th April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—In reference to the foregoing advertisement, and to that issued by this bank on the 2nd instant, the negociations which were then pending with the Union Bank of Australia having since been concluded, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, now give notice that they will commence business at Orange on the 15th instant, in the premises at present occupied by the Union Bank of Australia.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th April.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at FORBES, Lachlan Diggings, for the conduct of all usual banking business, under the management of Mr. GEORGE HENRY GREEN. ROBERT NAPIER, manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Branches of this Bank are open for the transaction of general business at
Orange
Burrangong
Lambing Flat, and
Adelong.
The Forbes agency, Lachlan, will be open in a few days.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, April 8th.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.
G. K. INGELOW, manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney.

TATTERSALL'S.—The large SWEEP will be drawn This Evening, and several others proposed.

LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS.—KENNEDY'S Van leaves Campbelltown on SATURDAY next. Passengers booked until 6 p.m., THIS DAY, at ALLEN'S Express Office, Haymarket.

G. FOX'S EXPRESS for Goulburn, Gunning, Yass, Binalong, Murrumburrah, Lambing Flat, and Lachlan. Office, 479, George-street.

LACHLAN, BATHURST, ORANGE, &c.—MANNING'S Express VAN leaves on MONDAY next. Goods to be sent in before two o'clock TO-MORROW. Passengers booked until four o'clock on Monday. Transit Depot, 561, Brickfield-hill. R. R. RANDOLPH.

LACHLAN DIGGINGS.—A Coach leaves Royal Forester, Liverpool and Sussex sts., TO-MORROW.

SOUVENIR ART UNION.—The DRAWING will positively take place on TUESDAY EVENING. Shares and particulars to be had at the office, PECK'S Repository, 387, George-street.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A MEETING of the Council of the Acclimatisation Society was held at Mort's Buildings, on Monday, the 31st March ultimo, at which Dr. BENNETT took the chair.
A letter was read from Alexander Black, Esq., suggesting the formation of an experimental repository for Murray Cod, in the Botanic Gardens, or elsewhere, preparatory to stocking the rivers of New South Wales with that fish.
A letter was read from W. H. Eldred, Esq., notifying the expected arrival of ova of salmon fry, from California, and requesting the Council to make proper arrangements for their reception.
A resolution was passed by the Council that Dr Bennett, Charles Moore, Esq., J. F. Josephson, Esq., and Edward Hill, Esq., be appointed a sub-committee, to undertake and carry through, with such assistance as they might consider desirable, the necessary operations for providing a means of reception for the salmon ova, which W. H. Eldred, Esq. had made arrangements for introducing; and also for instituting an experiment in the Botanic Gardens for the propagation of the Murray Perch, or such other fish as it might be desirable to make trial upon.
The Hon. Secretary reported that he had written, according to his instructions, to Lord John Taylour, thanking him for his assistance in the introduction of Cape Partridge into New South Wales.
The Secretary was instructed to insert in the Sydney papers a notice, that small quantities of the White American Maize, of which the American corn flour is manufactured, were to be had by any member applying to the Secretary for that purpose.
After the despatch of further private business, the Council adjourned.

STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—The Rev. W. LUMSDAINE having received a communication from the Committee in Sydney, desiring him to take the initiatory steps in getting the residents of Ashfield and Burwood to co-operate in promoting the above object, requests the attendance of all persons favourable to the same at Neich's Hotel, Burwood, THIS EVENING (Friday), at 7 p.m.; and at Drake's Inn, Ashfield, on SATURDAY next, at 5 p.m.

A. S. B. C.—BOATS of every description on HIRE. Ferry to and from Domain free.

A. S. B. C.—Subscription £1 10s. per quarter, commencing at any time. P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

HOLDSWORTH, Boat Builder, A. S. B. Club. All orders promptly executed.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MISS F. J. HILL will send her ADDRESS, she will hear of her BROTHER, THOMAS COKE HILL. Apply to A. D., HERALD Office.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of CHARLES JENNINGS, of Somersetshire, who arrived in the colony per ship Herefordshire, in 1856 or 1857, he is requested to write to his brother FREDERICK. Address care of J. F. Clements, Esq., Bathurst.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. W. DIND has the honour to announce that he has assumed the management of this establishment, and that it will be reopened
THIS EVENING (Friday),
entirely re-decorated and renovated, on a scale of elegance and comfort hitherto unattempted in the colony.
The DRESS CIRCLE and STALLS
are fitted with most luxuriant lounges. The seats in the Parquette are backed throughout, and the prices are altered so as to meet the spirit of the times.
Second appearance of the celebrated comedian,
MR. FAWCETT,
Proprietor of the Royal Princess Theatre, Melbourne; and the old Sydney favourite,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
who are engaged for a limited period, supported by the best company in the colonies.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of CINDERELLA!
Stage Manager—Mr. Charles Young.
To commence THIS EVENING (Friday)
With the comedy of
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream .. .. .. Mr. Fawcett.
And the new Burlesque (never acted here),
PRINCE PRETTYPET,
The Lover, the Lacquey, and the Little Glass Slipper.
Prince Prettypet ... .. Miss Julia Mathews.
Clorinda .. .. .. Mr. Fawcett.
Circle and stalls, 4s.; parquette, 2s.; upper boxes, 1s.
Vivat Regina!
Box Office open from 11 till 3 daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—CALIFORNIAN CIRCUS.—THIS EVENING, April 11th, entire change of programme. Master PALMER, the INDIARUBBER YOUTH; Madame TOURNAIRE, and the whole Strength of the Company.
TO-MORROW, Saturday, the first DAY ENTERTAINMENT. Doors open at 2. Box Office open from 11 till 3. Mr. JOEL TOMPKINS, Proprietor. William Evans, agent.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.

POSITIVELY GOING ON TUESDAY!!! The ROYAL ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Prince of Wales Theatre, THIS DAY, (Friday), SATURDAY, and MONDAY, (the last three days, leaving on Tuesday) GRAND FAREWELL LADIES' DAY. THIS DAY (Friday) open exclusively for LADIES, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m.
LECTURES by a LADY at half-past 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 p.m.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) and MONDAY positively the Last Days for Gentlemen. Open from 10 to 5, and from 7 to 10 p.m. Lecture, by Dr. RADLEY, at 3 and 8 p.m.
Admission Two Shillings.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S classes, Mondays and Wednesdays. Private lessons by arrangement.

EASTER Annual BALL.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce that his ball will take place on MONDAY, 21st April.

GRAND BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his BALL will take place on EASTER MONDAY, 21st April. Tickets to be had at his residence.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING.

MASONIC BALL, Berrima.—Mr. J. CLARK, Master of the Ceremonies.—Brother John Clark having kindly offered his very valuable services as M.C. upon this occasion, the committee have resolved upon sparing neither expense nor trouble to secure a first-class ball, and they hope their efforts may be supported with spirit. Non-masons will be admitted, but applications must be made in writing before the 18th instant to the ball committee, Berrima; or to W. SMITH, 36, Park-street.
Single tickets .. .. .. 21s.
Double ditto .. .. .. 30s.
The ball will take place on the 23rd April, at the Commercial Hotel.

MASONIC.—The INAUGURATION of the "Union Lodge, Berrima" E.C., and Installation of the W.M., will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at high twelve. The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master (John Williams, Esq., J.P.), and officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, have signified their intention of being present to conduct the ceremony. After which the brethren will walk in procession to church, when a charity sermon, for the benefit of the poor of the district, will be delivered by the Provincial Grand Chaplain.
Masonic brethren of other Constitutions are respectfully invited to attend.

OPERATIVE BAKERS' ANNUAL BANQUET.—Friends to the above are reminded that the banquet will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at Mr. GRAY'S, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.
GEO. M'ANALLEY, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special MEETING of the above society will be held in its principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May next, for the purpose of finally passing the following alteration of the sixth by-law, which was carried unanimously at a special meeting held on Friday, the 28th March last, viz., the omission of all after the word "directors," in the eighth line of that by-law, and the substitution of the following:—"At a meeting convened for that purpose within FOURTEEN days after notice of such vacancy shall have been communicated to the board of directors, elect some other qualified member to fill such vacancy, and the director so appointed shall hold office until the next annual meeting, at which meeting a director from among the members qualified shall be elected to supply the vacancy, whether already filled up by the board or not, and the director elected at such meeting shall hold office during the time for which the director whose office became vacant as aforesaid would have held the same; but any director appointed by the board as aforesaid shall be eligible for election under this by-law."
By order of the board,
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly general MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of Thomas Walker, Esq., who resigned on his departure for England, and an auditor in the room of James Henderson, Esq.; and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Candidates for the office of director are required by the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement to give notice in writing of their intention fourteen days before the day of election.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 8th April.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Thirteenth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.
Sydney, April 3rd.

NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB.—The Second Monthly MEETING for practice will take place at the Company's Butts, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m. T. J. METCALFE, secretary and treasurer.

NO. 1 BATTERY.—The usual Monthly DINNER will take place at the Club, TO-MORROW. Gentlemen wishing to join are requested to purchase tickets as early as possible.

CRICKET.—Zingari C. C.—A MEETING THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. T. BAGOT, hon. sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debate THIS EVENING—"Is the character of Cromwell worthy of admiration?"

REVOLVERS.—Tranter's new improved double-trigger, and Deane and Son's new self-cocking Revolvers, now landed. Also Colt's navy and pocket size, For SALE, at the offices of the undersigned, 326, George-street (over Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell's). F. GARLAND MYLREA.

PHOTOGRAPH of PRINCE ALBERT, by Mayall, life itself, 1s. 6d.; by post 1s. 8d. At MOFFITT'S.

SENSATION BOOK, Curiosities of Detection, or the Sea Coast Station, 2s. 6d., by post 3s.; Punch's Pocket Book, 1862, 3s., post 3s. 2d.; Cornhill Magazine, the new vol. of 10s., post 12s. At MOFFITT'S.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The new MAP of the colony of New South Wales, published by the Surveyor-General. Mounted on rollers, varnished, and coloured into counties, with gold fields.
JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—EASTER MONDAY.—Excursion Tickets, available for the day of issue only, at single fares for the double journey, can be obtained for any train on the abovementioned day.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 8th April, 1862.

No. 62-21. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for forming, ballasting, and blinding Short-street, between Bourke and Botany streets; and Crown-street, between the South Head Road and Burton-street, in accordance with the specifications to be seen at the City Surveyor's Office.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the formation, ballasting, &c., of the second part of the road leading towards Glebe Island. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application to JAMES M'DONALD, surveyor, Council Chambers, Darling-street, Balmain, where tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, 14th April. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, and others.—TENDERS are required, before the 12th of May, for the Erection of a Parsonage at the Manning River. For full particulars apply to Mr. MOORE, bookseller, Sydney; or to the Rev. W. C. HAWKINS, Manning River.

BRITISH PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 255, George-street.—To CONTRACTORS and others.—The undersigned having taken the above premises, is prepared to cut glass from 12 feet downwards, at reduced prices. Patent plate and coloured glass in stock.
THOMAS EDENS.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY have resolved to continue for the present to dispense OUT-DOOR RELIEF as heretofore.
GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

MR. WILLIAM SOMNER is admitted a partner of our firm, as farmers and seedsmen, from the 1st instant; and the business will, as heretofore, be conducted under the style of W. Law and Co.
W. LAW and CO., British and Colonial Seed Warehouse, 118, Swanston-street, Melbourne. January 26th, 1862.

NOTICE to AGENTS and others.—WALTER M'LEAN is no longer in my employ as maize buyer, &c. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TO SURVEYORS, &c.—The Son of Mr. BELL, City Engineer, is a CANDIDATE for the vacancy at the Town Hall.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, C.E., has been appointed surveyor for the above company.
LOTZE and LARNACH, agents.

GLEBE WATER SUPPLY.—All proprietors desirous of having water laid on to their houses within the Municipality of the Glebe are requested to call at this office, to sign a requisition to the Council of the city of Sydney. By order of the chairman,
CHARLES STOREY, junior, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe, April 10th.

NOTICE.—If Mr. W. H. STAFFORD does not redeem the BOXES left at the Hero of Waterloo, in SEVEN DAYS, they will be sold to pay expenses.
D. JOYCE.

A VISITING GOVERNESS—Music, English, French, Italian, Drawing. V. G., 195, Castlereagh-street.

CLOCKS of every description Repaired. FRANCIS JONES, watch and clock maker, 20, Hunter-street.

CITY WINE VAULTS, George street, opposite Jamison-street.—Bill of fare this day—Ox-tail soup, fish, roast pork, leg mutton caper sauce, loin mutton and mint sauce, roast beef, veal cutlets.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home form 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

HOT and COLD BATHS, ready at all hours, at PEARSON'S, 59, Market-street.

HAROLD SELWYN SMITH, Commission and General Agent, receives and makes advances on consignments, collects interest, rents, &c., and negociates loans. Offices, 54, Queen-street, Melbourne.

LESSONS in WRITING given, by an experienced Writing Master. 20, Wynyard-square.

MR. H. GRAHAM, Surgeon and Accoucheur, &c., REMOVED to Upper-William-street.

MRS. NORDEN will PURCHASE ladies' and gents' LEFT-OFF CLOTHES. 169, South Head Road.

RIDING.—Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children taught a firm and graceful seat. Hippodrome, Waverley.

REMOVAL.—MASON, BROTHERS, from stores, New Pitt-street, to No. 15, Bridge-street, Sydney.

W. T. GRIFFITHS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, 265, Pitt-street. Repairs correctly executed.

MONEY TO LEND, upon freehold properties, in or near Sydney. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service, the advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply, in the first instance, by letter, to A. O., Box 247, Post Office.

LOST, a SPAR, from Anderson, Campbell's Wharf. Finder apply to R. PILE, Pile's Wharf.

LOST, a white Bull and Terrier SLUT, screw tail, ears cut. Any one returning the same to W. BEATTIE, Gardeners' Arms, York-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, in George-street, an Amethyst BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the offices of TUCKER and CO.

LOST, a small ACCOUNT BOOK, in dark Leather Cover, containing memoranda having reference to my business only. A reward will be given for it. W. P. WOOLCOTT, house agent, Exchange-corner.

STOLEN, a Light SKIFF, from the Patent Slip Wharf, on Sunday morning, the 6th instant; painted dark blue outside, and a drab colour inside. Any person giving information to Mr. R. THOMAS, 141, York-street, will be rewarded.

FOUND, on the Darling Point Road, a small DOG. The owner can have the same on applying, between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m., at Bay View House, South Head Road, and giving description.

£1 REWARD, for the recovery of a Chesnut HORSE, branded IxR on near rump, and R on near shoulder, small star on forehead. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castlereagh-street; or C. J. MUDDLE, Botany.

£100 (ONE HUNDRED POUNDS) REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will (by letter or otherwise) give such information as will lead to the conviction of the author of numerous anonymous letters addressed from time to time, during the last twelve months, to the heads of certain influential families in Sydney, having for their object the circulation of false and malicious charges against a Lady Professor, resident in the city, and also of certain anonymous communications recently written with the same object, and directed against an Eminent Artist of the musical profession lately returned to the colony.
It is known that the letters alluded to have been written by an amanuensis, and information given by that person will entitle him to the reward.
Apply to the parties concerned; or to Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, solicitors, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—HAYMARKET HOUSE, 611, George-street, opposite the Woolpack Inn.—HUGH MAXWELL begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and suburbs that he will recommence business and open on SATURDAY, 12th instant, with an extensive stock of Groceries, Provisions, and Oilmen's Stores, purchased from recent importations, in the present depressed state of the market, he is determined to offer to the public at prices which will defy competition. The old maxim, small profits and quick returns. Many years experience in the trade, with the popular support heretofore rendered to H. M., enables him to appeal with confidence to his old customers in the Twofold Bay district, from whom he respectfully solicits a continuance of their kind support.
HUGH MAXWELL, wholesale and retail grocer, Haymarket House, Haymarket.

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.—SMITH, PEATE, and CO. beg to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received, ex Algernon, their first direct shipment of choice Teas, selected by their agents in China expressly for them, and of the best and purest description procurable. As a further guarantee of their genuine quality, each package bears the brand of their firm thus—S. P. & CO. in triangle, and they feel assured they will be found superior to any teas hitherto imported.
SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a first-class country HOTEL. Agency office, 103, Elizabeth-street, North.

FOR SALE, a good Saddle and Harness HORSE, perfectly quiet, and suitable for a dogcart or gig. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

MR. CANE'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Stanley-street.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The ensuing quarter will commence MONDAY, April 14, and conclude FRIDAY, June 27.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

WIGS, Fronts, Scalps, Plaits, &c., made by first-class workmen, at J. PEARSON'S, 59, Market-street.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR, of every description, and superior workmanship, at J. PEARSON'S, 59, Market-street.

LADIES' Private Hair-cutting and Dressing-rooms, where hands thoroughly conversant with their business only are employed. 59, Market-street.

HART'S Superfine Adelaide FLOUR, for SALE, ex Claramont. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.—M'Cormack's 888 brand on SALE. FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE, 239, Pitt-st.

GLASS SHADES.—Glass Shades, from 3½ to 50 inches high. F. LARTER, No. 78 and 80, South Head Rd.

FOR SALE, a CAB-PHAETON for one or two horses. T. MOORE, coachbuilder, 203, South Head Road.

PERAMBULATORS, Invalid Chairs, &c. T. MOORE, Manufacturer, South Head Road, opposite Courthouse.

MILK CANS, Churn, &c., for SALE. Apply WALKER, corn dealer, Parramatta-street.

AT GRAHAM'S, 106, King-street, wanted a HOUSEMAID for a country hotel, and Man COOK.

A FEMALE of experience wishes to attend a Family or Lady to England. MARY TAYLOR, Post Office, Sydney.

A LADY wishes to Assist another Lady in a School or some light business; if good and well established would be willing to join. Address S. W., HERALD Office.

A GOVERNESS is required for a Family in the country. Applications, by letter, stating qualifications and references, to be addressed to E. N. P., care of Mr. Waugh, bookseller, George street.

A PERSON, having a thorough knowledge of the colonies and business, is open for ENGAGEMENT in a mercantile or other establishment, where a trusty, intelligent, active assistant is wanted; references and security if required. Apply to TRUST, care of Mr. F. Mader, 269, George-street.

BLACKSMITH WANTED, and a handy LAD. P. JOYNER, Rushcutter's Bay.

BONES.—Thirty-five Shillings per Ton will be paid for sound Bones, in any quantity, delivered at the SUGAR HOUSE, Parramatta-street.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—Wanted, for this Institution, a steady able-bodied FEMALE, without incumbrance, as SERVANT in the male children's ward; one who has been accustomed to the management of children will be preferred. Also, a LAUNDRESS, for the Institution. Apply personally at the Asylum, Sydney, on TUESDAY 1st, at 3 o'clock. GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

BEESWAX! Beeswax.—WANTED, two tons, at 1s. lb. W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

CIRCULAR SAWYER wanted; good wages to a good man. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER wanted, on commission. 375, George-street.

DRAPER.—Wanted, one good HAND, for the Dresses. J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as apprentice. W. C. PRESTON and Co., Cavendish-House.

EMPLOYERS requiring Male or Female SERVANTS from the recently-arrived emigrant vessel, Annie Wilson, are informed that HAIGH and BROWN are prepared to receive further orders to hire on board or otherwise. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street. Established 1853.

GROOM WANTED.—An active Young MAN who will be willing to make himself otherwise useful. Apply to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

GOVERNESS.—The services of a Lady, in the capacity of Visiting Governess, are desired. Applications are requested to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, Glenmore Road.

MELBOURNE LEAD WORKS, Little Collins-street.—J. M'ILLWRATH and CO. Wanted, old LEAD—any quantity; highest price given.

MILKMEN.—Wanted, two steady industrious working hands, who are good milkmen, may find employment at Camden Park permanently. Apply to Mr. THOMAS DAWSON, superintendent.

NEWTOWN.—To LANDLORDS.—Wanted to RENT, with option of Purchase, HOUSE or COTTAGE. F. HERALD Office.

NURSE.—Wanted, a NURSE of experience amongst young children, who can produce sufficient testimonials. Apply, by letter or personally, to Mrs. STEWART RUSSELL, the "Rangers," Mossman's Bay, North Shore.

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY and RELIGIOUS BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.—Required, for these Societies, a DEPOSITARY—salary £250 per annum, with residence. Reference and security to the amount of £500, to be given. Apply, by letter, to the Secretaries, Bible Hall, on or before Saturday, the 12th instant.
E. ROGERS, A. M'ARTHUR, } Secretaries.

SERVANTS WANTED; able working MEN. WARBURTON and SON, coal merchants, Pyrmont.

SERVANTS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Wanted, for Hunter River, a good Garden LABOURER, and a strong GIRL for housework. Apply to Mr. COLLINS, Railway Office, Phillip-street, before 10.

SINGLETON and PATRICK'S PLAINS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Wanted, a Resident DISPENSER and ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Singleton Benevolent Asylum. The duties of this officer will comprise the general superintendence of the management of the Asylum, dispensing the medicines, and keeping the books, in accordance to the rules of the society, copies of which may be obtained on application to the secretary. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and residence.
Applications in writing, accompanied with testimonials, will be received by the undersigned, until FRIDAY, the 25th April 1862. Candidates must be prepared to enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st May next.
C. POPPENHAGEN, secretary.
Singleton, 11th March.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a single MAN for the country. Apply at No. 4, Hunter-street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, Two good HANDS. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, ONE more experienced HAND. 92 and 94, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Two Young LADIES. BATTLE and WEIGHT, 81 and 83, South Head Rd.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, 500 dozen good BAZILS. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two good HANDS. BATTLE and WEIGHT, 81 and 83, South Head Road.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—Wanted, to take the entire management of the millinery and dress warerooms, a LADY of thorough business habits. Apply GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—HORSES and CARTS wanted for a period, for the delivery of Road Metal on the South Head Road from Bondi. Apply at 320, George-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a Junior HAND, also a respectable Youth, as APPRENTICE. LENEHAN, BROTHERS, 11, Parramatta-street, and 3, Market-street West.

TO RETIRED CAVALRYMEN.—Wanted, two Regimental or Troop Sergeant MAJORS recently discharged from her Majesty's service, to instruct Volunteer Cavalry. Apply, within the next four months, to Mr. LAUDER, riding-master, Waverley, Sydney.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Gentleman of considerable experience in general merchandise, about to commence Travelling, desires an interview with any leading house wishful to cultivate the up-country trade. Address SHEFFIELD, Post Office.

TUTOR.—Wanted, after Easter, a well qualified Tutor, to assist in the duties of a large school; it is necessary that he should have experience in school work, and be able and willing to maintain order and discipline both in the schoolroom and the play-ground. Address TUTOR, HERALD Office.

TEAMS wanted for
Mudgee
Bathurst
Sofala
Lachlan
Lambing Flat
Goulburn.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO PARENTS.—OPENING for an educated Youth as pupil to an architect. Address A. C., EMPIRE Office.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—WANTED, for twelve months, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, in a family of respectability, for a Lady of quiet and retired habits Two or Three Rooms. The situation must be cheerful. Apply, by letter, to M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the Drapery an active young PERSON as Saleswoman. Mrs. COLLIER, Balmain.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. JOHN HILL, junior, SON, and CO., 100, King-street.

WANTED to sell, SALT for Butchers, Bakers, and Grocers. W. EVANS, 39, Market-street West.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself useful in the house. Apply Bazaar, 396, George-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN used to a country store. Apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply Sir Walter Scott, Sussex and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, to Purchase a smart VESSEL from 100 to 120 tons register. Box 222, Post Office.

WANTED, a BOY that can milk. Apply to Mr. BRETT, Waterloo-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, an active BOY to clean up. J. VICKERY, George-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Mrs. SANTOS, corner of William and Crown streets, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GIRL to do housework. Apply Cherry Tree Inn, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a BUTCHER BOY, 17, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Golden Gate, 515, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a CARTER, also CARPENTER. W. REDMAN, at the cut, University, Parramatta Rd.

WANTED, for the country, a useful MAN who can drive horses. G. FOX'S Office, 479, George-st.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT for the country. Mr. G. FOX'S Office, 479, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL, a good fresh Milch COW. THOMAS OWEN, near Ashfield Station.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, near Fairfax's Steam Works.

WANTED, PAINTERS, six good HANDS. GREGORY and WELLINGS, Balmain.

WANTED, a DRAUGHT HORSE, warranted sound. BARKER and CO., Mills.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to Nurse. Apply 88, Palmer-street, opposite Jubilee-terrace.

WANTED, a RUNNER, for a boarding house. Apply at 287, Kent-street.

WANTED, a SHOEMAKER, for the country. Apply JAMES ISBESTER, Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. G. KISS, 363½, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in Butchering. F. S. HULLE, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Apply at 708, George-street South.

WANTED, a first-class COACH WHEELER. At ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a COACH SMITH; also, a Carriage Maker. At ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply Tattersall's.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 22, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH in a Grocer's Shop. Apply, with testimonials, 22, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. Apply No. 1, Burton-lane, off Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Horse-Team Driver, Married Couples, Farm Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, HORSE-TEAMS, for Lambing Flat. Enquire To-day, at the Post Office Hotel, York-st.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-st., near Park-st.; also, an UPHOLSTERER.

WANTED, SHIPWRIGHTS. Apply to Mr. CHATFIELD, Menangle Railway Works.

WANTED, a Journeyman BAKER. Apply 501 Brickfield-hill, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a PLOUGHMAN—must be able to milk. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a young MAN as Grocer's ASSISTANT. Apply W. DOUGLASS, 702, George-st. South.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. 106, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a good Second HAND, for a small goods place. RICE, butcher, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH. Apply YOUNG and MATHER.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER. Apply early, to Workshop, Park-street, one door from Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good COOK; one who will make herself otherwise useful. Wynyard Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a RUNNER. Apply Green Dragon Inn, Erskine-street. None but a competent person need apply.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Person, in a shop or Saleswoman in a draper's. Address A. B., care of Mrs. Cater, milliner, Botany Road.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper to a Single Gentleman or Widower. Address E. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Rent, a HOUSE suitable for an hotel, with saloon, near to the Victoria, or in a street close by. F. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. SANTOS, corner of William and Crown streets, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. FISHER, Darling Harbour Inn, foot of Market-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a young MAN, aged twenty-one. Has been in an office, and can be well recommended. Address IOTA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young MAN, aged twenty, a SITUATION as STOREKEEPER on a station. Good references. Address A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to join a Photographic Artist. Terms moderate. Rooms central, next Commercial Bank.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as COOK in a gentleman's family in Sydney or in suburbs. Address M. N., 57, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BOY, about 14, to make himself generally useful on a farm. Apply to JAMES ISBESTER, Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, to attend an invalid, and do needlework. Mrs. BENJAMIN, 269, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. MONTAGUE LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a GIRL about fourteen years of age, to mind a child. Apply to Mrs. MURPHY, 256, Kent-street.

WANTED, a professed COOK, for the Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach—wages no object. Apply at the Hotel, or to Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by two single men, a Couple of Unfurnished ROOMS, with servant's attendance, in the neighbourhood of Christ Church or the Haymarket. Address, stating terms, to D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's family (four in number, no children), a few miles from Sydney, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS, and a HOUSEMAID who will assist in the laundry. Apply Mrs. CAPPS, King-st.

WANTED, TENDERS for Alteration of Premises. Apply to J. G. HANKS, London Tea Warehouse, George-street. J. G. H., does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WANTED, for FOX'S EXPRESS to Lambing Flat direct, Goods to be sent in and Passengers Booked before 2 o'clock on MONDAY. Mr. G. FOX'S Office, 479, George-street.

WANTED, a WHARF CLERK, who thoroughly understands the buying and shipping of grain, &c. &c. Industry and sobriety indispensable. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN, not under twenty, with good references, as NURSE for one child. Mrs. HIBBERT, Milsom's Point, North Shore. The ferry paid—Circular Quay.

10,000 SHEEP.—WANTED, immediately, ten thousand Breeding Ewes, of good quality, to lamb in August and September; delivery to be taken within fifty miles of Fort Bourke; equal proportions of ages from maidens to four years old. Apply, by letter, to J. F. JOSEPHSON, 112, Elizabeth-street North.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482680

PICKING UP WAIFS AT SEA

(By Charles Dickens.)

I SHALL consider it in the light of a personal favour, at starting, if you will compose your spirits to hear a pathetic story, and if you will kindly picture me in your own mind as a baby five minutes old.

Do I understand you to say that I am too big and too heavy to be pictured in anybody's mind as a baby? Perhaps I may be—but don't mention my weight again, if you please. My weight has been the grand misfortune of my life. It spoilt all my prospects (as you will presently hear) before I was two days old.

My story begins thirty-one years ago, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: and starts with the great mistake of my first appearance in this world, at sea, on board the merchant ship Adventure, Captain Gillop, five hundred tons burden, coppered, and carrying an experienced surgeon.

In presenting myself to you (which I am now about to do) at that eventful period of my life, when I was from five to ten minutes old; and in withdrawing myself again from your notice (so as not to trouble you with more than a short story), before the time when I cut my first tooth, I need not hesitate to say that I speak on hearsay knowledge only. It is knowledge, however, that may be relied on, for all that. My information comes from Captain Gillop, commander of The Adventure (who sent it to me in the form of a letter); from Mr. Jolly, experienced surgeon of The Adventure (who wrote it for me—most unfeelingly, as I think—in the shape of a humorous narrative); and from Mrs. Drabble, stewardess of The Adventure (who told it me by word of mouth). Those three persons were, in various degrees, spectators—I may say, astonished spectators—of the events which I have now to relate.

The Adventure, at the time I speak of, was bound out from London to Australia. I suppose you know, without my telling you, that thirty years ago was long before the time of the gold-finding and the famous clipper ships. Building in the new colony, and sheep-farming far up inland, were the two main employments of those days; and the passengers on board our vessel were consequently builders or sheep-farmers, almost to a man.

A ship of five hundred tons, well loaded with cargo, doesn't offer first-rate accommodation to a large number of passengers. Not that the gentlefolks in the cabin had any great reason to complain. There, the passage-money, which was a good round sum, kept them what you call select. One or two berths, in this part of the ship, were even empty and going a begging, in consequence of there being only four cabin passengers. These are their names and descriptions:—

Mr. Sims, a middle-aged man, going out on a building speculation. Mr. Purling, a weakly young gentleman, sent on a long sea-voyage for the benefit of his health. Mr. and Mrs. Smallchild, a young married couple with a little independence, which Mr. Smallchild proposed to make a large one by sheep-farming. This gentleman was reported to the captain, as being very good company when on shore. But the sea altered him to a certain extent. When Mr. Smallchild was not sick, he was eating and drinking; and when he was not eating and drinking, he was fast asleep. He was perfectly patient and good-humoured, and wonderfully nimble at running into his cabin when the qualms took him on a sudden—but, as for his being good company, nobody heard him say ten words together all through the voyage. And no wonder. A man can't talk in the qualms; a man can't talk while he is eating and drinking; and a man can't talk when he is asleep. And that was Mr. Smallchild's life. As for Mrs. Smallchild, she kept her cabin from first to last. But you will hear more of her presently.

These four cabin passengers, as I have already remarked, were well enough off for their accommodation. But the miserable people in the steerage—a poor place, at the best of times, on board The Adventure—were all huddled together, men and women and children, higgledy-piggledy, like sheep in a pen; except that they hadn't got the same quantity of fine fresh air to blow over them. They were artisans and farm labourers who couldn't make it out in the old country. I have no information either of their exact number or of their names. It doesn't matter: there was only one family among them which need be mentioned particularly—namely, the family of the Heavysides. To wit, Simon Heavysides, intelligent and well educated, a carpenter by trade; Martha Heavysides, his wife; and seven little Heavysides, their unfortunate offspring.—My father and mother and brothers and sisters, did I understand you to say? Don't be in a hurry; I recommend you to wait a little before you make quite sure of that circumstance.

Though I myself had not, perhaps—strictly speaking—come on board when the vessel left London, my ill-luck, as I firmly believe, had shipped in The Adventure to wait for me—and decided the nature of the voyage accordingly. Never was such a miserable time known. Stormy weather came down on us from all points of the compass, with intervals of light baffling winds, or dead calms. By the time The Adventure had been three months out, Captain Gillop's naturally sweet temper began to get soured. I leave you to say whether it was likely to be much improved by a piece of news which reached him from the region of the cabin, on the morning of the ninety-first day. It had fallen to a dead calm again; and the ship was rolling about helpless with her head all round the compass, when Mr. Jolly (from whose unfeeling narrative I repeat all conversations, exactly as they passed) came on deck to the captain, and addressed him in these words:

"I've got some news that will rather surprise you," said Mr. Jolly, smiling and rubbing his hands. (Although the experienced surgeon has not shown much sympathy for my troubles, I won't deny that his disposition was as good as his name. To this day, no amount of bad weather or hard work can upset Mr. Jolly's temper.)

"If it's news of a fair wind coming," grumbled the captain, "that would surprise me, on board this ship, I can promise you!"

"It's not exactly a wind coming," said Mr. Jolly. "It's another cabin passenger."

The captain looked round at the empty sea, with the land thousands of miles away, and with not a ship in sight—turned sharply on the experienced surgeon—eyed him hard—changed colour suddenly—and asked what he meant.

"I mean, there's a fifth cabin passenger coming on board," persisted Mr. Jolly, grinning from ear to ear—"introduced by Mrs. Smallchild—likely to join us, I should say, towards evening—size, nothing to speak of—sex, not known at present—manners and customs, probably equally."

"Do you really mean it?" asked the captain, backing away, and turning paler and paler.

"Yes; I do," answered Mr. Jolly, nodding hard at him.

"Then, I'll tell you what," cried Captain Gillop, suddenly flying into a violent passion, "I won't have it! The infernal weather has worried me out of my life and soul already—and I won't have it! Put it off, Jolly—tell her there isn't room enough for that sort of thing on board my vessel. What does she mean by taking us all in in this way? Shameful! shameful!"

"No! no!" remonstrated Mr. Jolly. "Don't look at it in that light. It's her first child, poor thing. How should *she* know? Give her a little more experience, and I dare say——"

"Where's her husband?" broke in the captain, with a threatening look. "I'll speak my mind to her husband, at any rate."

Mr. Jolly consulted his watch before he answered.

"Half-past eleven," he said. "Let me consider a little. It's Mr. Smallchild's regular time just now for squaring accounts with the sea. He'll have done in a quarter of an hour. In five minutes more, he'll be fast asleep. At one o'clock, he'll eat a hearty lunch, and go to sleep again. At half-past two, he'll square accounts as before—and so on, till night. You'll make nothing of Mr. Smallchild, captain. Extraordinary man—wastes tissue, and repairs it again perpetually, in the most astonishing manner. If we are another month at sea, I believe we shall bring him into port totally comatose. Hallo! What do *you* want?"

The steward's mate had approached the quarter-deck while the doctor was speaking. Was it a curious coincidence? This man also was grinning from ear to ear, exactly like Mr. Jolly.

"You're wanted in the steerage, sir," said the steward's mate to the doctor. "A woman taken bad, name of Heavysides."

"Nonsense!" cried Mr. Jolly. "Ha! ha! ha! You don't mean——Eh?"

"That's it, sir, sure enough," said the steward's mate, in the most positive manner.

Captain Gillop looked all around him, in silent desperation, lost his sea-legs for the first time these twenty years, staggered back till he was brought up all standing by the side of his own vessel, dashed his fist on the bulwark, and found language to express himself in, at the same moment.

"This ship is bewitched," said the captain wildly. "Stop!" he called out, recovering himself a little, as the doctor bustled away to the steerage. "Stop! If it's true, Jolly, send her husband here aft to me. Damme, I'll have it out with one of the husbands!" said the captain, shaking his fist viciously at the empty air.

Ten minutes passed; and then, there came staggering towards the captain, tottering this way and that with the rolling of the becalmed vessel, a long, lean, melancholy, light-haired man, with a Roman nose, a watery blue eye, and a complexion profusely spotted with large brown freckles. This was Simon Heavysides, the intelligent carpenter, with the wife and the family of seven small children on board.

"Oh! you're the man, are you?" said the captain.

The ship lurched heavily; and Simon Heavysides staggered away with a run to the opposite side of the deck, as if he preferred going straight overboard into the sea, to answering the captain's question.

"You're the man—are you?" repeated the captain, following him, seizing him by the collar, and pinning him up fiercely against the bulwark. "It's your wife—is it? You infernal rascal! what do you mean by turning my ship into a Lying-in-Hospital? You have committed an act of mutiny; or, if it isn't mutiny, it's next door to it. I've put a man in irons for less! I've more than half a mind to put you in irons! Hold up, you slippery lubber. What do you mean by bringing passengers-I don't bargain for on board my vessel? What have you got to say for yourself, before I clap the irons on you?"

"Nothing, sir," answered Simon Heavysides with the meekest connubial resignation in his looks and manners. "As for the punishment you mentioned just now, sir," continued Simon, "I wish to say, having seven children more than I know how to provide for, and an eighth coming to make things worse, I respectfully wish to say, sir, that my mind is in irons already; and I don't know as it will make much difference if you put my body in irons along with it."

The captain mechanically let go of the carpenter's collar; the mild despair of the man melted him in spite of himself.

"Why did you come to sea? Why didn't you wait ashore till it was all over?" asked the captain, as sternly as he could.

"It's no use waiting, sir," remarked Simon. "In our line of life as soon as it's over, it begins again. There's no end to it that I can see," said the miserable carpenter, after a moment's meek consideration—"except the grave."

"Who's talking about the grave?" cried Mr. Jolly, coming up at that moment. "It's births we've got to deal with aboard this vessel—not burials. Captain Gillop, this woman, Martha Heavysides, can't be left in your crowded steerage, in her present condition. She must be moved off into one of the empty berths—and the sooner the better, I can tell you!"

The captain began to look savage again. A steerage passenger in one of his "state rooms" was a nautical anomaly subversive of all discipline. He eyed the carpenter once more, as if he was mentally measuring him for a set of irons.

"I'm very sorry, sir," Simon remarked, politely—"very sorry that any inadvertence of mine or Mrs. Heavysides'——"

"Take your long carcase and your long tongue forward!" thundered the captain. "When talking will mend matters, I'll send for you again. Give your own orders, Jolly," he went on, resignedly, as Simon staggered off. "Turn the ship into a nursery as soon as you like."

Five minutes later—so expeditious was Mr. Jolly—Martha Heavysides appeared horizontally on deck, shrouded in blankets, and supported by three men. When this interesting procession passed the captain, he shrank aside from it with as vivid an appearance of horror as if a wild bull was being carried by him instead of a British matron. The sleeping berths below opened on either side out of the main cabin. On the left-hand side (looking towards the ship's bowsprit) was Mrs. Smallchild. On the right-hand side, opposite to her, the doctor established Mrs. Heavysides. A partition of canvas was next run up, entirely across the main cabin. The smaller of the two temporary rooms thus made lay nearest the stairs leading on deck, and was left free to the public. The larger was kept sacred to the doctor and his mysteries. When an old clothes-basket, emptied, cleaned, and comfortably lined with blankets (to serve for a make-shift cradle), had been, in due course of time, carried into the inner cabin, and had been placed midway between the two sleeping-berths, so as to be easily producible when wanted, the outward and visible preparations of Mr. Jolly were complete; the male passengers had all taken refuge on deck; and the doctor and the stewardess were left in undisturbed possession of the lower regions.

While it was still early in the afternoon, the weather changed for the better. For once in a way, the wind came from the fair quarter; and The Adventure bowled along pleasantly before it almost on an even keel. Captain Gillop mixed with the little group of male passengers on the quarter-deck, restored to his sweetest temper: and set them his customary example, after dinner, of smoking a cigar.

"If this fine weather lasts, gentlemen," he said, "we shall make out very well with our meals up here; and we shall have our two small extra cabin passengers christened on dry land in a week's time, if their mothers approve of it. How do you feel in your mind, sir, about your good lady?"

Mr. Smallchild (to whom the inquiry was addressed) had his points of external personal resemblance to Simon Heavysides. He was neither so tall, nor so lean certainly—but he too, had a Roman nose, and light hair, and watery blue eyes. With careful reference to his peculiar habits at sea, he had been placed conveniently close to the bulwark, and had been raised on a heap of old sails and cushions, so that he could easily get his head over the ship's side when occasion required. The food and drink which assisted in "restoring his tissue" when he was not asleep and not "squaring accounts with the sea," lay close to his hand. It was then a little after three o'clock, and the snore with which Mr. Smallchild answered the captain's inquiry showed that he had got round again, with the regularity of clockwork, to the period of the day when he recruited himself with sleep.

"What an insensible blockhead that man is!" said Mr. Sims, the middle-aged passenger; looking across the deck contemptuously at Mr. Smallchild.

"If the sea had the same effect on you that it has on him," retorted the invalid passenger, Mr. Purling, "you would be just as insensible yourself."

Mr. Purling (who was a man of sentiment) disagreed with Mr. Sims (who was a man of business), on every conceivable subject, all through the voyage. Before, however, they could continue the dispute about Mr. Smallchild, the doctor surprised them by appearing from the cabin.

"Any news from below, Jolly?" asked the captain, anxiously.

"None, whatever," answered the doctor. "Ive come to idle the afternoon away up here, along with the rest of you."

As events turned out Mr. Jolly, idled away an hour and a-half exactly. At the end of that time, Mrs. Drabble, the stewardess, appeared with a face of mystery, and whispered nervously to the doctor:

"Please to step below directly, sir."

"Which of them is it?" asked Mr. Jolly.

"*Both* of them," answered Mrs. Drabble, emphatically.

The doctor looked grave; the stewardess looked frightened. The two immediately disappeared together.

"I suppose, gentlemen," said Captain Gillop, addressing Mr. Purling, Mr. Sims, and the first mate, who had just joined the party, "I suppose it's only fit and proper, in the turn things have taken, to shake up Mr. Smallchild? And I don't doubt but what we ought to have the other husband handy, as a sort of polite attention under the circumstances. Pass the word forward, there, for Simon Heavysides. Mr. Smallchild, sir! rouse up! Here's your good lady——Hang me, gentlemen, if I know exactly how to put it to him."

"Yes. Thank you," said Mr. Smallchild, opening his eyes drowsily. "Biscuit and cold bacon, as usual—when I'm ready. I'm not ready yet. Thank you. Good afternoon." Mr. Smallchild closed his eyes again, and became, in the doctor's phrase, "totally comatose."

Before Captain Gillop could hit on any new plan for rousing this imperturbable passenger, Simon Heavysides once more approached the quarter-deck.

"I spoke a little sharp to you, just now, my man," said the captain, "being worried in my mind by what's going on on board this vessel. But I'll make it up to you, never fear. Here's your wife in, what they call, an interesting situation. It's only right you should be within easy hail of her. I look upon you, Heavysides, as a steerage-passenger in difficulties; and I freely give you leave to stop here along with us till it's all over."

"You are very good, sir," said Simon; "and I am indeed thankful to you and to these gentlemen. But, please to remember, I have seven children already in the steerage—and there's nobody left to mind 'em but me. My wife has got over it uncommonly well, sir, on seven previous occasions—and I don't doubt but what she'll conduct herself in a similar manner on the eighth. It will be a satisfaction to her mind, Captain Gillop and gentlemen, if she knows I'm out of the way, and minding the children. For which reason, I respectfully take my leave." With those words, Simon made his bow, and returned to his family.

"Well, gentlemen, these two husbands take it easy enough, at any rate! said the captain. "One of them is used to it, to be sure; and the other is——"

Here a banging of cabin doors below, and a hurrying of footsteps, startled the speaker and his audience into momentary silence and attention.

"Ease her with the helm, Williamson!" said Captain Gillop, addressing the man who was steering the vessel. "In my opinion, gentlemen, the less the ship pitches the better, in the turn things are taking now."

The afternoon wore on into evening, and evening into night. Mr. Smallchild performed the daily ceremonies of his nautical existence as punctually as usual. He was aroused to a sense of Mrs. Smallchild's situation when he took his biscuit and bacon; lost the sense again when the time came round for "squaring his accounts;" recovered it in the interval which ensued before he went to sleep; lost it again, as a matter of course, when his eyes closed once more: and so on through the evening and early night. Simon Heavysides received messages occasionally (through the captain's care), telling him to keep his mind easy; returned messages mentioning that his mind was easy, and that the children were pretty quiet, but never approached the deck in his own person. Mr. Jolly now and then showed himself—said "All right,—no news," took a little light refreshment, and disappeared again, as cheerful as ever. The fair breeze still held; the captain's temper remained unruffled; the man at the helm eased the vessel, from time to time, with the most anxious consideration. Ten o'clock came: the moon rose and shone superbly; the nightly grog made its appearance on the quarter-deck; the captain gave the passengers the benefit of his company; and still nothing happened. Twenty minutes more of suspense slowly succeeded each other—and then, at last, Mr. Jolly was seen suddenly to ascend the cabin stairs.

To the amazement of the little group on the quarter-deck, the doctor held Mrs. Drabble, the stewardess, fast by the arm, and, without taking the slightest notice of the captain or the passengers, placed her on the nearest seat he could find. As he did this, his face became visible in the moonlight, and displayed to the startled spectators an exhibition of blank consternation.

"Compose yourself, Mrs. Drabble," said the doctor in tones of unmistakable alarm. "Keep quiet, and let the air blow over you. Collect yourself, ma'am—for Heaven's sake, collect yourself!"

Mrs. Drabble made no answer. She beat her hands vacantly on her knees, and stared straight before her, like a woman panic stricken.

"What's wrong?" asked the captain, setting down his glass of grog in dismay. Anything amiss with those two unfortunate women?"

"Nothing," said the doctor. "Both doing admirably well."

"Anything queer with their babies?" continued the captain. "Are there more than you bargained for, Jolly? Twins, for instance?"

"No! no!" replied Mr. Jolly, impatiently.

"A baby a piece—both boys—both in first rate condition. Judge for yourselves," added the doctor, as the two new cabin passengers tried their lungs, below, for the first time, and found that they answered their purpose in the most satisfactory manner.

"What the devil's amiss then with you and Mrs. Drabble?" persisted the captain, beginning to lose his temper again.

"Mrs. Drabble and I are two innocent people, and we have got into the most dreadful scrape that ever you heard of!" was Mr. Jolly's startling answer.

The captain, followed by Mr. Purling and Mr. Sims, approached the doctor with looks of horror. Even the man at the wheel stretched himself over it as far as he could to hear what was coming next. The only uninterested person present was Mr. Smallchild. His time had come round for going to sleep again, and he was snoring peacefully, with his biscuit and bacon close beside him.

"Let's hear the worst of it at once, Jolly," said the captain, a little impatiently.

The doctor paid no heed to this request. His whole attention was absorbed by Mrs. Drabble. "Are you better now, ma'am?" he asked anxiously.

"No better in my mind," answered Mrs. Drabble, beginning to beat her knees again. "Worse, if anything."

"Listen to me," said Mr. Jolly, coaxingly. "I'll put the whole case over again to you, in a few plain questions. You'll find it all come back to your memory, if you only follow me attentively, and if you take time to think and collect yourself before you attempt to answer."

Mrs. Drabble bowed her head in speechless submission—and listened. Everybody else on the quarter-deck listened, except the impenetrable Mr. Smallchild.

"Now, ma'am!" said the doctor. "Our troubles began in Mrs. Heavysides' cabin, which is situated on the starboard side of the ship."

"They did, *sir*," replied Mrs. Drabble.

"Good! We went backwards and forwards, an infinite number of time, between Mrs. Heavysides (starboard) and Mrs. Smallchild (larboard)—but we found that Mrs. Heavysides, having got the start, kept it—and when I called out, 'Mrs. Drabble! here's a chopping boy for you; come and take him,'—I called out starboard, did'nt I!"

'Starboard, sir—I'll take my oath of it," said Mrs. Drabble.

"Good, again! 'Here is a chopping boy,' I said. 'Take him, ma'am, and make him comfortable in the cradle.' And you took him, and made him comfortable in the cradle, accordingly? Now, where was the cradle?"

"In the main cabin, sir," replied Mrs. Drabble.

"Just so! In the main cabin, because we hadn't got room for it in either of the sleeping-cabins. You put the starboard baby (otherwise Heavysides) in the clothes-basket cradle in the main cabin. Good, once more. How was the cradle placed?"

"Crosswise to the ship, sir," said Mrs. Drabble.

"Crosswise to the ship? That is to say, with one side longwise towards the stern of the vessel, and one side longwise towards the bows. Bear that in mind—and now follow me a little farther. No! no! don't say you can't, and your head's in a whirl. My next question will steady it. Carry your mind on half-an-hour, Mrs. Drabble. At the end of half-an-hour, you heard my voice again; and my voice called out, 'Mrs. Drabble! here's another chopping boy for you: come and take him!' and you came and took him larboard, didn't you?"

"Larboard, sir, I don't deny it," answered Mrs. Drabble.

"Better and better! 'Here is another chopping boy,' I said. 'Take him, ma'am, and make him comfortable in the cradle, along with number one.' And you took the larboard baby (otherwise Smallchild), and made him comfortable in the cradle along with the starboard baby (otherwise Heavysides), accordingly? Now, what happened after that?"

"Don't ask me, sir!" exclaimed Mrs. Drabble, losing her self-control, and wringing her hands desperately.

"Steady, ma'am! I'll put it to you as plain as print. Steady! and listen to me. Just as you had made the larboard baby comfortable, I had occasion to send you into the starboard (or Heavysides) cabin, to fetch something which I wanted in the larboard (or Smallchild) cabin; I kept you there a little while along with me; I left you, and went into the Heavysides cabin, and called to you to bring me something I wanted out of the Smallchild cabin, but before you got half-way across the main cabin, I said 'No; stop where you are, and I'll come to you;' immediately after which, Mrs. Smallchild alarmed you, and you came across to me of your own accord; and, thereupon, I stopped you in the main cabin, and said, 'Mrs. Drabble, your mind's getting confused, sit down and collect your scattered intellects; and you sat down, and tried to collect them——?"

("And couldn't, sir," interposed Mrs. Drabble, parenthetically. "Oh, my head, my head,") —"And tried to collect your scattered intellects, and couldn't?" continued the doctor. "And the consequence was, when I came out from the Smallchild cabin to see how you were getting on, I found you with the clothes basket cradle hoisted up on the cabin table staring down at the babies inside with your mouth dropped open, and both your hands twisted in your hair? And when I said, 'Anything wrong with either of those two fine boys, Mrs. Drabble?' you caught me by the coat-collar, and whispered in my right ear these words: 'Lord save us and help us, Mr. Jolly, I've confused the two babies in my mind, and I don't know which is which!'"

"And I don't know now!" cried Mrs. Drabble hysterically. "Oh, my head! my head! I don't know now."

"Captain Gillop and gentlemen," said Mr. Jolly, wheeling round and addressing his audience with the composure of sheer despair, "that is the Scrape—and, if you ever heard of a worse one, I'll trouble you to compose this miserable woman by mentioning it immediately."

Captain Gillop looked at Mr. Purling and Mr. Sims. Mr. Purling and Mr. Sims looked at Captain Gillop. They were all three thunder-struck—and no wonder.

"Can't you throw any light on it, Jolly?" inquired the captain, who was the first to recover himself.

"If you knew what I have had to do below, you wouldn't ask me such a question as that," replied the doctor. "Remember that I have had the lives of two women and two children to answer for—remember that I have been cramped up in two small sleeping-cabins, with hardly room to turn round in, and just light enough from two miserable little lamps to see my hand before me—remember the professional difficulties of the situation, the ship rolling about under me all the while, and the stewardess to compose into the bargain;—bear all that in mind, will you, and then tell me how much spare time I had on my hands for comparing two boys together inch by inch—two boys born at night, within half an hour of each other, on board a ship at sea. Ha! ha! I only wonder the mothers and the boys and the doctor are all five of them alive to tell the story!"

"No marks on one or other of them, that happened to catch your eye?" asked Mr. Sims.

"They must have been strongish marks to catch my eye in the light I had to work by, and in the professional difficulties I had to grapple with," said the doctor. "I saw they were both straight, well-formed children, and that's all I saw!"

"Are their infant features sufficiently developed to indicate a family likeness?" inquired Mr. Purling. "Should you say they took after their fathers or their mothers?"

"Both of them have light eyes, and light hair—such as it is," replied Mr. Jolly, doggedly. "Judge for yourself."

"Mr. Smallchild has light eyes and light hair," remarked Mr. Sims.

"And Simon Heavysides has light eyes and light hair," rejoined Mr. Purling.

"I should recommend waking Mr. Smallchild, and sending for Heavysides, and letting the two fathers toss up for it," suggested Mr. Sims.

"The parental feeling is not to be trifled with in that heartless manner," retorted Mr. Purling. "I should recommend trying the Voice of Nature."

"What may that be, sir?" inquired Captain Gillop, with great curiosity.

"The maternal instinct," replied Mr. Purling. "The mother's intuitive knowledge of her own child."

"Ay, ay!" said the captain. "Well thought of. What do you say, Jolly, to the Voice of Nature?"

The doctor held up his hand impatiently. He was engaged in resuming the effort to rouse Mrs. Drabble's memory by a system of amateur cross-examination, with the unsatisfactory result of confusing her more hopelessly than ever. Could she put the cradle back, in her own mind, into its original position? No. Could she remember whether she laid the starboard bady (otherwise Heavysides) on the side of the cradle nearest the stern of the ship, or nearest the bows? No. Could she remember any better about the larboard baby (otherwise Smallchild)? No. Why did she move the cradle on to the cabin table, and so bewilder herself additionally, when she was puzzled already? Because it came over her, on a sudden, that she had forgotten, in the dreadful confusion of the time, which was which; and of course she wanted to look closer at them, and see; and she couldn't see; and to her dying day she should never forgive herself; and let them throw her overboard, for a miserable wretch, if they liked,—and so on, till the persevering doctor was wearied out at last, and gave up Mrs. Drabble, and gave up, with her, the whole case.

"I see nothing for it but the Voice of Nature," said the captain, holding fast to Mr. Purling's idea. "Try, Jolly—you can but try it."

"Something must be done," said the doctor. "I can't leave the women alone any longer; and the moment I get below they will both ask for their babies. Wait here, till you're fit to be seen, Mrs. Drabble, and then follow me. Voice of Nature!" added Mr. Jolly, contemptuously, as he descended the cabin stairs. "Oh yes, I'll try it—much good the Voice of Nature will do us, gentlemen. You shall judge for yourselves."

Favoured by the night, Mr. Jolly cunningly turned down the dim lamps in the sleeping cabins to a mere glimmer, on the pretext that light was bad for his patients' eyes. He then took up the first of the two unlucky babies that came to hand, marked the clothes in which it was wrapped with a blot of ink, and carried it in to Mrs. Smallchild, choosing her cabin merely because he happened to be nearest to it. The second baby (distinguished by having no mark) was taken by Mrs. Drabble to Mrs. Heavysides. For a certain time, the two mothers and the two babies were left together. They were then separated again by medical order; and were afterwards reunited, with the difference that the marked baby went on this occasion to Mrs. Heavysides, and the unmarked baby to Mrs. Smallchild—the result, in the obscurity of the sleeping cabins, proving to be that one baby did just as well as the other, and that the Voice of Nature was (as Mr. Jolly had predicted) totally incompetent to settle the existing difficulty.

"While night serves us, Captain Gillop, we shall do very well," said the doctor, after he had duly reported the failure of Mr. Purling's suggested experiment. "But when morning comes, and daylight shows the difference between the children, we must be prepared with a course of some kind. If the two mothers below get the slightest suspicion of the case as it really stands, the nervous shock of the discovery may do dreadful mischief. They must be kept deceived, till they're up and well again, in the interests of their own health. We must choose a baby for each of them when to-morrow comes, and then hold to the choice, till the mothers are up again. The question is, who's to take the responsibility. I don't usually stick at trifles—but I candidly admit that *I'm* afraid of it."

"I decline meddling in the matter, on the ground that I am a perfect stranger," said Mr. Sims.

"And I object to interfere, from precisely similar motives," added Mr. Purling; agreeing for the first time with a proposition that emanated from his natural enemy all through the voyage.

"Wait a minute, gentlemen," said Captain Gillop. "I've got this difficult matter, as I think, in its right bearings. We must make a clean breast of it to the husbands, and let them take the responsibility."

"I believe they won't accept it," observed Mr. Sims.

"And I believe they will," asserted Mr. Purling, relapsing into his old habits.

"If they wont," said the captain, firmly, "I'm master on board this ship—and, as sure as my name's Thomas Gillop, *I'll* take the responsibility!"

This courageous declaration settled all difficulties for the time being; and a council was held to decide on future proceedings. It was resolved to remain passive, until the next morning, on the last faint chance that a few hours' sleep might compose Mrs. Drabble's bewildered memory. The babies were to be moved into the main cabin before the daylight grew bright—or, in other words, before Mrs. Smallchild or Mrs. Heavysides could identify the infant who had passed the night with her for the time being. The doctor and the captain were to be assisted by Mr. Purling, Mr. Sims, and the first mate, in the capacity of witnesses; and the assembly so constituted was to meet, in consideration of the emergency of the case, at six o'clock in the morning, punctually.

At six o'clock accordingly, with the weather fine, and the wind still fair, the proceedings began. For the last time Mr. Jolly cross-examined Mrs. Drabble, assisted by the captain, and supervised by the witnesses. Nothing whatever was elicited from the unfortunate stewardess. The doctor pronounced her confusion to be chronic, and the captain and the witnesses unanimously agreed with him.

The next experiment tried was the revelation of the true state of the case to the husbands. Mr. Smallchild happened, on this occasion, to be "squaring his accounts" for the morning; and the first articulate words which escaped him in reply to the disclosure, were: "Devilled biscuit and anchovy paste." Further perseverance merely elicited an impatient request that they would "pitch him overboard at once, and the two babies along with him." Serious remonstrance was tried next, with no better effect, "Settle it how you like," said Mr. Smallchild, faintly. "Do you leave it to me, sir, as commander of this vessel?" asked Captain Gillop. (No answer.) "Nod your head, sir, if you can't speak." Mr. Smallchild nodded his head roundwise on his pillow—and fell asleep. "Does that count for leave to me to act?" asked Captain Gillop of the witnesses. And the witnesses answered, decidedly, Yes.

The ceremony was then repeated with Simon Heavysides, who responded, as became so intelligent a man, with a proposal of his own for solving the difficulty.

"Captain Gillop and gentlemen," said the carpenter, with fluent and melancholy politeness, "I should wish to consider Mr. Smallchild before myself in this matter. I am quite willing to part with my baby (whichever he is); and I respectfully propose that Mr. Smallchild should take both the children, and so make quite sure that he has really got possession of his own son."

The only immediate objection to this ingenious proposition was started by the doctor, who sarcastically inquired of Simon "what he thought Mrs. Heavysides would say to it?" The carpenter confessed that this consideration had escaped him; and that Mrs. Heavysides was only too likely to be an irremovable obstacle in the way of the proposed arrangement. The witnesses all thought so too; and Heavysides and his idea were dismissed together, after Simon had first gratefully expressed his entire readiness to leave it all to the captain.

"Very well, gentlemen," said Captain Gillop. "As commander on board, I reckon next after the husbands in the matter of responsibility—I've considered this difficulty in all its bearings—and I'm prepared to deal with it. The Voice of Nature (which you proposed, Mr. Purling) has been found to fail. The tossing up for it (which you proposed, Mr. Sims) doesn't square altogether with my notions of what's right in a very serious business. No, sir! I've got my own plan; and I'm now about to try it. Follow me below, gentlemen, to the steward's pantry."

The witnesses looked round on one another in the profoundest astonishment—and followed.

"Saunders," said the captain, addressing the steward, "bring out the scales."

The scales were of the ordinary kitchen sort, with a tin tray, on one side, to hold the commodity to be weighed, and a stout iron slab on the other to support the weights. Saunders placed these scales upon a neat little pantry so as to save the breaking of crockery by swinging with the motion of the ship.

"Put a clean duster in the tray," said the captain. "Doctor," he continued, when this had been done, "shut the doors of the sleeping-berths (for fear of the women hearing anything); and oblige me by bring those two babies in here."

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed Mrs. Drabble, who had been peeping guiltily at the proceedings—"oh, don't hurt the little dears! If anybody suffers, let it be me!"

"Hold your tongue, if you please, ma'am," said the captain. "And keep the secret of these proceedings, if you wish to keep your place. If the ladies ask for their children, say they will have them in ten minutes' time."

The doctor came in, and set down the clothes-basket cradle on the pantry floor. Captain Gillop immediately put on his spectacles, and closely examined the two unconscious innocents who lay beneath him.

"Six of one and half a dozen of the other," said the captain. "I don't see any difference between them. Wait a bit, though! Yes, I do. One's a bald baby. Very good. We'll begin with that one. Doctor, strip the bald baby, and put him in the scales."

The bald baby protested—in his own language—but in vain. In two minutes he was flat on his back in the tin tray, with the clean duster under him to take the chill off.

"Weigh him accurately, Saunders," continued the captain. "Weigh him, if necessary, to an eighth of an ounce. Gentlemen! watch this proceeding closely: it's a very important one."

While the steward was weighing and the witnesses were watching, Captain Gillop asked his first mate for the log-book of the ship, and for pen and ink.

"How much, Saunders?" asked the captain, opening the book.

"Seven pounds, one ounce, and a quarter," answered the steward.

"Right, gentlemen?" pursued the captain.

"Quite right," said the witnesses.

"Bald child, distinguished as Number One; weight, seven pounds, one ounce, and a quarter (avoirdupois)," repeated the captain, writing down the entry in the log-book. "Very good. We'll put the bald baby back now, doctor; and try the hairy one next."

The hairy one protested, also in his own language, and also in vain.

"How much, Saunders," asked the captain.

"Six pounds, fourteen ounces, and three-quarters," replied the steward.

"Right, gentlemen?" inquired the captain.

"Quite right," answered the witnesses.

"Hairy child, distinguished as Number Two, weight six pounds, fourteen ounces, and three-quarters (avoirdupois)," repeated, and wrote, the

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482681

captain. "Much obliged to you, Jolly; that will do. When you have got the other baby back in the cradle, tell Mrs. Drabble neither of them must be taken out of it till further orders; and then be so good as to join me and these gentlemen on deck. If anything of a discussion rises up among us, we won't run the risk of being heard in the sleeping-berths." With these words Captain Gillop led the way on deck, and the first mate followed with the log-book and the pen and ink.

"Now, gentlemen," began the captain, when the doctor had joined the assembly, "my first mate will open these proceedings by reading from the log a statement which I have written myself, respecting this business, from beginning to end. If you find it all equally correct with the statement of what the two children weigh, I'll trouble you to sign it, in your quality of witnesses, on the spot."

The first mate read the narrative, and the witnesses signed it, as perfectly correct. Captain Gillop then cleared his throat, and addressed his expectant audience in these words:

"You'll all agree with me, gentlemen, that justice is justice; and that like must to like. Here's my ship of five hundred tons, fitted with her spars accordingly. Say, she's a schooner of a hundred and fifty tons, the veriest landsman among you, in that case, wouldn't put such masts as these into her. Say, on the other hand, she's an Indiaman of a thousand tons, would our spars (excellent good sticks as they are, gentlemen) be suitable for a vessel of that capacity? Certainly not. A schooner's spars to a schooner, and a ship's spars to a ship in fit and fair proportion. In this serious difficulty, I take my stand on that principle. And my decision is: give the heaviest of the two babies to the heaviest of the two women; and let the lightest then fall, as a matter of course, to the other. In a week's time, if this weather holds, we shall all (please God) be in port; and if there's a better way out of this mess than my way, the parsons and lawyers ashore may find it, and welcome."

With those words the captain closed his oration; and the assembled council immediately sanctioned the proposal submitted to them, with all the unanimity of men who had no idea of their own to set up in opposition. Mr. Jolly was next requested (as the only available authority) to settle the question of weight between Mrs. Smallchild and Mrs. Heavysides, and decided it, without a moment's hesitation, in favour of the carpenter's wife, on the indisputable ground that she was the tallest and the stoutest woman of the two. Thereupon, the bald baby, "distinguished as Number One," was taken into Mrs. Heavysides' cabin; and the hairy baby, "distinguished as Number Two," was accorded to Mrs. Smallchild; the Voice of Nature, neither in the one case nor in the other, raising the slightest objection to the captain's principle of distribution. Before seven o'clock, Mr. Jolly reported that the mothers and sons, larboard and starboard, were as happy and comfortable as any four people on board ship could possibly wish to be; and the captain thereupon dismissed the council with these parting words:

"We'll get the studding-sails on the ship now, gentlemen, and make the best of our way to port. Breakfast, Saunders, in half an hour, and plenty of it! I doubt if that unfortunate Mrs. Drabble has heard the last of this business yet. We must all lend a hand, gentlemen, and pull her through if we can. In other respects, the job's over, so far as we are concerned; and the parsons and the lawyers must settle it ashore."

But the parsons and the lawyers did nothing of the sort, for the plain reason that nothing was to be done. In ten days the ship was in port, and the news was broken to the two mothers. Each one of the two adored her baby, after ten days' experience of it—and each one of the two was in Mrs. Drabble's condition of not knowing which was which. Every test was tried. First the test by the doctor, who only repeated what he had told the captain. Secondly, the test by personal resemblance; which failed in consequence of the light hair, blue eyes, and Roman noses, shared in common by the fathers, and the light hair, blue eyes, and no noses worth mentioning, shared in common by the children. Thirdly, the test of Mrs. Drabble, which began and ended in fierce talking on one side and floods of tears on the other. Fourthly, the test by legal decision, which broke down through the total absence of any instructions for the law to act on. Fifthly, and lastly, the test by appeal to the husbands, which fell to the ground in consequence of the husbands knowing nothing about the matter in hand. The captain's barbarous test by weight, remained the test still—and here am I, a man of the lower order, without a penny to bless myself with, in consequence.

Yes! I was the bald baby of that memorable period. My excess in weight settled my destiny in life. The fathers and mothers on either side kept the babies according to the captain's principle of distribution, in despair of knowing what else to do. Mr. Smallchild—who was sharp enough, when not sea-sick—made his fortune. Simon Heavysides persisted in increasing his family, and died in the workhouse. Judge for yourself (as Mr. Jolly might say) how the two boys born at sea have fared in after-life. I, the bald baby, have seen nothing of the hairy baby for years past. He may be short, like Mr. Smallchild—but I happen to know that he is wonderfully like Heavysides, deceased, in the face. I may be tall like the carpenter—but I have the Smallchild eyes, hair, and expression, notwithstanding. Make what you can of that. You will find it come in the end to the same thing. Smallchild, junior, prospers in the world, because he weighed six pounds fourteen ounces and three-quarters. Heavysides, junior, fails in the world, because he weighed seven pounds one ounce and a quarter. There is the end of it, anyhow; and, if Mr. Hermit's outer crust will only let him, I recommend him to blush for his own grievance, whatever it is. As for Mr. Traveller, if he happens to have any loose silver about him, I'm not above taking it—and so I leave you, gentlemen, to settle the argument between you.

COLD NATURES.—Some men seem to have lost all passion, to be, in Paul's language, "past feeling." In them the light of intellect appears like a flame burning in the eyes of a skeleton, cold and grim. Thus is Cavendish described by Wilson: "He did not love, he did not hate, he did not hope, he did not fear, he did not worship, as others do. He separated himself from other men, and apparently from God. There was nothing earnest, enthusiastic, heroic, or chivalrous in his nature, and as little was there anything mean, grovelling, or ignoble. An intellectual head thinking, a pair of wonderfully acute eyes observing, a pair of skilful hands experimenting or recording, are all that you realise in reading his memorials. His brain seems to have been but a calculating engine; his eylets inlets of vision, not fountains of tears; his hands instruments of manipulation which never clasped together in adoration; his heart only an anatomical organ for the circulation of the blood." Surely this was not the sort of man God intended to dwell on this planet. Imagine a world full of such. A globe were all the zones were like the polar regions would be preferable to inhabit.

WRECKS, LIFEBOATS, AND LIGHTHOUSES.

(From the Edinburgh.)

THE abstract for the year 1860, the latest yet issued, includes a Wreck Chart of the British Isles for the ten years from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, showing every casualty (exclusive of collisions) at sea, which was attended with loss of life, even distinguishing in each case the number of the lives lost, and the direction of the wind at the time. To this is added the usual annual Wreck Chart of the British Isles for 1860, and also a Wreck Chart of Collisions attended with loss of life, occurring on or near the British Isles from the years 1850 to 1860 inclusive.

Although these returns are restricted to the seas and coasts around our isles, yet it must not be thought that they embrace an inconsiderable portion of the disasters and losses of the whole world of waters; for, in point of fact, according to the return of Lloyds' agents, the losses upon our seas and coasts, which attract so large a share of the world's commerce, are fully proportionate to the amount of navigation; and although we have no means of forming an exact estimate of the actual proportion, we should probably not be very wide of the truth, if we assume that the disasters upon our own coasts constitute about a third of all those returned at Lloyds'. Danger always increases with narrow channels and increased navigation. The open sea is safe. Hence the experience of the last eleven years shows that the most serious wrecks and those followed by the largest loss of life, happen in those of our own seas and channels which are most frequented by large foreign-going ships; from which we may infer that we have in these waters no inconsiderable part of the total wrecks of the world in any one year; and this presumption is confirmed by a table from which we learn that during the period from 1852 to 1860 inclusive, without comprehending the Channel Islands, 1,820,062 voyages were made by British ships, and 389,616 by foreign ships, that is, in all no less than 2,209,678 voyages were made in the last nine years from British ports. This very large total must obviously comprehend a principal portion of the voyages performed on all seas.

In such a number of voyages we should be prepared, from a consideration of the ordinary perils of marine travel, to expect no small amount of disasters; yet our expectations would fall short of the actual amount authentically reported, for in the nine years just passed, from 1852 to 1860 inclusive, the casualties which happened to British ships were 8660 in number; to foreign ships, 1676; and, consequently, to both 10,336. That more than ten thousand disasters should have attended the voyages of the last nine years will, doubtless, appear to all readers a very remarkable and melancholy fact. It is a fact which not only has never before been brought under public notice, but also one which upon other than special authority would hardly be received as entitled to credit. Such, however, is the undeniable truth, which may be rendered still more striking by showing the rate per cent. of these calamities in relation to the number of voyages accomplished. This rate is as 1 in 210 for British ships, as 1 in 232 for foreign ships, and as 1 in 213 upon the total.

Of the whole nine years alluded to, the year 1859 was signalised by the maximum of wrecks and casualties including collisions, the total number being 1416; but the year 1860 was not far behind its predecessor, as its black record bears the number 1379. Whether it be owing to the increasing vigilance of the reporters and the more vigorous use of ample means, or whether we may ascribe it to the actual increase of the calamities themselves, cannot be determined, but the fact is plain, that instead of diminishing as the years advance, there is a considerable annual increase in the number of wrecks and casualties from the year 1855 to 1860, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Wrecks and casualties reported in the year	1855	1141
"	1856	1153
"	1857	1143
"	1858	1170
"	1859	1416
"	1860	1379
Total in six years		7402

The annual average upon these six years is 1233 wrecks and casualties including collisions. If we exclude the latter, and confine our attention to wrecks and strandings apart from collisions, we find that in 1860 there was an increase of 1·31 per cent. as contrasted with 1859; an increase of 24·4 per cent. as contrasted with 1858; and an increase of 24 8 per cent. as contrasted with 1857. On the subject of collisions we shall presently speak in particular.

The inquiry of highest interest connected with the number of these calamities is that which concerns the loss of human life. With reference to the two latest years reported upon, viz., 1859 and 1860, it is remarkable, that while 1860 was marked by an almost unprecedented succession of continuous bad weather, and, therefore, by a greater number of wrecks and casualties from other causes than collisions than were recorded in any of the preceding eight years, yet the actual loss of life was considerably less; the number of lives lost in 1860 by all causes being 536, and that in 1859 as high as 1645. But the great loss of life in 1859 was mainly attributable to the destruction of two or three fine passenger-ships. By two wrecks alone, namely, those of the Pomona and the Royal Charter, 870 lives were lost, whilst in 1860 the greatest number of lives lost in any one shipwreck was thirty-seven, and the next highest number thirty-one. It appears from the observations accompanying the Wreck Returns for 1860, that the entire number of lives lost by shipwreck during the last eleven years was 6883. And by another return which includes the losses by collisions and by wrecks, we find that the total number of lives lost during the last nine years (from 1852 to 1860 inclusive) was 7201; the annual average of losses being 800. It is indeed a startling truth, and one worthy of emphasis, that seven thousand two hundred lives have been lost by marine casualties in nine years.

The whole of the wrecks and casualties for the last eleven years have been geographically arranged with reference to different districts of the coasts of the United Kingdom, and we are thus enabled to arrive at a correct estimate of the localities of greatest danger, and to modify the generally received opinion that the greatest number of lives are lost by shipwrecks on our North-east coast. The East or North-east coast having been thus misrepresented as pre-eminently fatal, it is curious to discover that the experience of the past eleven years proves that the greatest loss of life does not take place on its ill-famed sands, but as previously observed, in those seas and channels which are mostly frequented by large foreign-going ships. By analysing the geographical arrangement it is seen that by far the most fatal of all the districts is that extending from the Skerries (Anglesea) and Lambay Island to Fair Head and Mull of Cantire, where 1456 lives have been lost during the eleven years. Starting again from Lambay Island and the Skerries (Anglesea) and measuring a district which, taking a direction the reverse of the preceding, terminates at St. David's Head, we find that this is next in fatality, and shows a loss of 879 lives in the eleven years. These two combined districts then, extending from St. David's Head northward to the Mull of Cantire, lie before us as the coast range of extremest peril, and include the coast of North Wales and the dismally dangerous Irish Sea, where the symbols of fatality on the wreck-chart seem, like woes, to swarm together.

But although the east and north-east coasts have lost their bad pre-eminence, they still appear second in numerical order after the district already pointed out; for the district from Flamborough Head to the North Foreland is marked by the loss of 957 lives during the eleven years; and the range of coast northward from Flamborough Head to the Faroe Islands has been the scene of the loss of 523 lives within the same period. We then come to safer or at least less fatal waters, although the range of coast southward from the North Foreland to St. Catherine's Point is marked by the loss of 465 lives, and that from Start Point to the Land's End by 445 lives, within the same eleven years. It is a mistake therefore to represent the Southern coast as generally safe; it is only so comparatively, and when the comparison is instituted with the extremest perils of other parts. Let it be distinctly remembered that these figures exclude the results of collisions, and only represent deaths otherwise occasioned. If also we take the year 1860 by itself, we observe that the same fatal character is attributable to the same districts as those already so distinguished during the eleven years; so that much the largest loss, that of 350 lives, took place on the coasts from the Skerries and Lambay to Fair Head and Mull of Cantire, and the next largest loss, that of 107 lives, occurred on the coast from Flamborough Head to the North Foreland. Other years, also, of the eleven present a somewhat similar numerical preponderance; and thus we are entitled to suppose that we are enabled decisively to indicate the places of greatest peril, and may therefore hope that in those districts we shall in future employ the fittest precautionary means at our disposal.

Surely it is a gravely significant fact that one particular class of ships is the most subject to casualties, viz., the colliers, or ships carrying coal, coke, ores, and stone in bulk. Out of the 2795 casualties which happened in 1859 and 1860, considerably more than one half, and precisely 1504, befell ships of the collier class. It appears also with reference to the tonnage or size of the ships to which casualties most frequently happen upon our coasts, that such ships are commonly between 50 and 300 tons burthen, and this is generally the class employed in carrying coal, coke, ores, and stone. These vessels are in too many instances not seaworthy: almost anything that can be called a ship is considered suitable for such a trade, and too frequently when the lumbering battered vessel should be broken up it is sent out upon what not unexpectedly proves its last voyage. The geographical arrangement of the wrecks and casualties occasioning loss of life from and during the year 1851 to 1860, is in several respects highly instructive; and particularly as the column headed "cargo" recalls how very frequently the unfortunate ships carried coals, and only less frequently, ironstone and ores. Along the districts lying between the Faroe Islands and Spurn Head, the cargoes seem to be almost continually coals and ores, or else they are marked as "unknown." As we pass the North Foreland, the cargoes of coals become less numerous, the greater portion of the colliers having doubtless made for the river Thames and the metropolis. Only occasional cargoes of the mineral fuel are traced to the Land's End and beyond it; and it is manifest that the great fatality amongst colliers must be partly ascribed to the numerous ships of this class which sail between the northern coal ports and the Thames, as well as to the few that sail onward, and make for Mull of Galloway and beyond it. After this we notice more miscellaneous cargoes. If again, we look down the entries in the next column, headed "Nature of Casualty, and whether total loss or partial damage," we are surprised at the constant recurrence of the word "total," which appears to predominate remarkably, and to lead to the conclusion, that when a collier, either with coals or in ballast, does meet with a casualty, the case is at once hopeless, and the ship speedily founders or is stranded. The wrecks returned as "partial" are conspicuously inferior in number to those which were total. Another table distinguishes the wrecks and casualties according to the direction and force of the wind at the time, and brings out the result that the greater portion of the casualties takes place with the force of the wind at and under eight, equivalent to "fresh gale;" that is, under conditions in which any ship properly manned and really seaworthy should be well able to keep the sea and save herself.

The subject of collisions demands particular attention, for they are fearfully on the increase. Dividing the sixty years of the current century into three equal periods, we learn, upon the authority of a return furnished to the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in a case of appeal, that in the first twenty years of this century the number of collision cases heard in the Court of Admiralty was 112; in the second twenty years, 153; and in the last twenty years, ending 15th December, 1860, the number was 2216. But great as is this number of suits, we have reason to believe it is much below the actual number of collisions, for, as we read the results of a table in the official abstract of returns published in 1861, the total reported collisions for only half the above period, extending from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, were as many as 2241. Furthermore, the abstract of the returns published in 1861 reveals to us upon official authority the striking fact, that from 1855 to the present time collisions have trebled the number reported in previous years. For the five years ended 1854, the annual average number of collisions reported was 91, while for the five years ended 1859, the annual average number reported was 298; the number in the one year 1859 alone being 349, and in the year 1860 it was 298. The Abstract of Returns has some brief prefatory observations, in which reference is made to these facts, and the increase in collisions is attributed to the vigilance and fuller means of the reporters of such casualties. "The great increase is," according to this authority, "in all probability due to the increased number of reports rather than to any great increase in the number of collisions." This may be the case; but even now only a small proportion of the casualties that occur are ever heard of in a court of law; and the total number of these accidents is extraordinarily great. Yet considerable efforts have been made by the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, and by the courts of competent jurisdiction to remedy this frightful evil. The law now requires vessels to carry lights, and especially red and green lights on their port and starboard quarters respectively, so that the colour of the light seen indicates in the dark the course of the vessel. The law also compels all vessels finding themselves in danger of collision to port their helms, though it is doubtful whether this inflexible rule does not tend to cause as many collisions as it prevents, by interfering with the discretion of the pilot. There are, no doubt, cases in which the proper and seamanlike course is to starboard the helm, though the law requires that it be ported, as there are cases in driving in which the rule of the road cannot be adhered to. But notwithstanding all these precautions, it cannot be denied that the increased number and rapidity of maritime communications, the multitude of steamers running with prodigious speed, and, we must add, the recklessness of seafaring men who know their losses are covered by the insurance, have increased the number of collisions to a lamentable and disgraceful extent.

Any return of wrecks and casualties must of necessity be a melancholy document, but this melancholy character is in part alleviated by a page in the returns of 1861, which specifies the sums of money paid out of the Mercantile Marine Fund towards saving life from shipwreck. It also distinguishes payments to crews of life boats, and rewards and gratuities to fishermen and others, as well as sums paid for the maintenance of mortar and rocket apparatus. By an alteration in the law made in 1854, salvage for life is paid in priority to all other claims for salvage, and the Board of Trade is empowered to grant remuneration out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, to persons saving life, where such salvage is insufficient. It is likewise empowered to grant sums for establishing and maintaining life-boats, with the necessary crews and equipments, on the coasts of the United Kingdom. About £4000 a-year is paid in these rewards, and a list is published of the persons to whom they have been granted for gallant services in saving life from shipwreck during the year 1860. This record, which, with appropriate details, extends over several pages, is a noble memorial of gallant, though sometimes obscure, services rendered on many a wintry night and many a rocky shore in the hour of danger; even in its concise notices of the "nature of services rendered," stripped as they are of all but the brief sentences that record them, we discern the high impulse of sympathy leading to dauntless hardihood in the hour of a fellow-creature's mortal peril.

The first name is that of a foreigner, Mons. Dezert, who received a gold medal for rendering assistance at great personal risk, to the Harriet, which in 1847 got aground in the Bay of Yoff, Senegal, where she was attacked by armed natives, who would certainly have destroyed crew and passengers had not Mons. Dezert rescued them. Then follows the manly act of G. F. Brown, who in 1858 rescued one hundred and thirteen men, forty-four women, and twenty-eight children, together with the whole crew, from a burning ship, Eastern City; and this by means of boats when a high sea was running. Not a single loss occurred, and all the saved persons were landed at Table Bay. There is something quite inspiriting in reading these records of ready help, or of ultimate rescue from prolonged suffering, and one or two of the instances might afford the groundwork for an interesting tale. What, for example, can be more romantic than these facts connected with a ship which seems to have been appropriately named, as if by anticipation, the Romance of the Sea? She was wrecked in 1860, to the east of Port Mahada on the coast of Africa, and out of her crew of nine persons seven perished. The forlorn survivors came upon an Arab tent, where they got food and shelter for the night; but in the morning the Arabs robbed them of part of their clothes and then proceeded to plunder the wreck. The two unhappy men now wandered about for four days, subsisting on grass, roots, and rain water, when they fortunately fell in with Illah Wahid, who took them to his tent, and fed and clothed them. As their weakness and their bruises rendered it impossible for them to walk to Alexandria, he pledged his gun to hire a camel for them for six days in order that they might accomplish their object. The worthy Illah Wahid received £10 from the British Government as a reward.

One of the most striking recent instances of service rendered was in the case of the British ship Connaught, which during a voyage from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Boston, sprung a leak on October 7th, 1860. The leak increasing, the fires were extinguished and the vessel became unmanageable. A fire then broke out on board and spread rapidly. Signals of distress were hoisted and seen by the crew of the Minna Schiffer, a North American vessel with only seven hands on board. These bore bravely down to render aid to the Connaught, the boats of which were launched with great difficulty, and about 200 of her passengers were placed aboard the American vessel. Night came on and the latter ship was run close to the Connaught, and made fast to her by a hawser, when the remainder of her passengers and crew were safely transferred. No less a number than five hundred and ninety persons were thus delivered from the burning ship, and the Minna Schiffer, it is said, put back to Boston and landed the rescued ones on the 10th of October.

There are other instances of personal bravery where smaller numbers of persons were endangered, but where the heroism displayed was none the less and sometimes even greater. The publication of these examples, though in so condensed a form, is highly interesting, and we believe that those who reside on dangerous coasts could add considerably to their number; indeed the journals of the day occasionally record individual instances of self-devotion, which, if collected and added to the list alluded to, would illustrate humanity in some of its most admirable aspects, and prove that an experience of the dangers of seagoing life nurtures the strongest fellow-feeling, the deepest sympathies, and the promptest execution of heroic impulses towards all who are in like manner exposed to the perils of the ocean.

The most extended display of this virtue is seen in the records of that valuable Society, the National Life-boat Institution. The committee of this institution have since its establishment, in the year 1824, granted honorary and pecuniary rewards to persons who have rescued lives from shipwreck; and it is very encouraging to glance down the list of the number of lives saved in each year, and to observe how that number increases from 124 in the first year, to 218 in the second, until it reached its maximum of 773 lives saved in the year 1852. The total number of lives saved from the year 1824 to the year 1860 inclusive, amounted to 11,856. There is every reason to believe that the prompt and liberal rewards which this society has bestowed has tended to foster that spirit of emulation in affording assistance which is now so conspicuous on occasions of shipwreck; and it is very much to the honour of the supporters and officers of this institution that since its formation it has expended the sum of £50,370 on life-boat establishments, and has voted 82 gold medals and 666 silver medals for distinguished services in saving life, besides pecuniary awards, amounting together to £14,016. Scarcely any philanthropic society presents stronger claims than this one to general support, and all who will glance over its annual reports will be gratified by noting its success, and also some occasional circumstances of peculiar interest.

RURAL SKETCHES.

THE OLD AND THE NEW ORDER OF FARMING.

(By a Practical Farmer, in the Mark Lane Express.)

THE FARMER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

TAKE him in person: the burly personification of old honest "John Bull," in his holiday dress—his large broad brim, full neckcloth, frilled shirt showing gaily from his capacious waistcoat (not vest), his nether garment—*i.e.* breeches—of buckskin, his long, straight, loosely-fitting coat, and heavy topboots, all of the best materials, and made after the Sir Tatton Sykes type, and now, in good specimen, occasionally to be met with in Somersetshire. In his every day dress he would have been found in his slop of blue and his stockings of grey, his chocolate tie and his buckled shoes, disdaining gloves and gaiters. In his daily habits he would have been found to rise with the dawn in the summer, and long before it in the winter. He would breakfast at five, dine at twelve, sup at seven, and to bed at eight; his meals consisting of meat, bread, and beer, morning, noon, and night; occasionally joining his wife in a "cheery cup of tea," as a token of a kind and compassionate feeling for womanly weakness. His employments were not very complicated or numerous—business the same in fact and order as it had been for a century previous. His place was with his men, working with them, directing the operations, and merely taking upon himself the higher departments of labour. He would be seen in winter, in all weathers, at the earliest dawn, leaving the threshold with his "fork and fothering-band," making his way to "top twenty closen," where were located some half-score hardy steers, dependent upon him for their breakfast off the haystack, which invariably, from time immemorial, had been stacked in the precise corner most sheltered. From thence he would visit the sheep, helping them to a few bents of hay each, and an occasional bite of turnip, which now began to come into use amongst the improving farmers, who had heard of "Norfolk turnip growing;" attention to, and superintending his stock being his especial department: the shepherd (a sort of supernumerary) working under his master—if, indeed, such an appendage was attached to the farm. His "shepherding" done, he saw to his threshers, who with flail in hand were beating out the corn in his ample barn as best they could. His carters were winter-ploughing, or leading out the manure to the mixen; his hedger was plashing and repairing the fences; his "pig-boy" attending to the swine, boiling the potatoes, and mixing the meal; and his dairy-maid milked her cows, and did the kitchen-work. His wife managed the house, the cooking, and her children. Nearly all was done "within themselves." There was neither thought nor enterprise in all their economy—as did their fathers, so did they. In the summer, spring, and autumn the various duties were carried through in a similar way. The master taking the higher work, he was the seed-sower of the farm. With "hopper hanging to his shoulder," he sows the wheat, the barley, the oats, and the rye. The beans were mostly dibbled. Peas, as a crop, were scarcely known. In the summer he attended to his stock, worked with the weeders, superintended his men, took his place at the sheep shearing, often joined them in mowing the grass, as in making and stacking the hay. In harvest-work he was first and foremost, as if the whole depended upon himself. He would be up with his reapers and mowers, and he would "pitch" or "stock" the corn. In fact, the common farmer of the days I speak of was a hard-working man. He was a model of industry; and he contrived, with strict economy, to "pick up a living" in a most homely and inexpensive way. The commercial, and what is now termed the "scientific" part of his business never troubled him a whit. True, driving his "cartee," and with his wife, he attended his usual market, to sell his corn, and she to sell her poultry, butter, and eggs; besides, "our fair" always found him behind his stand of cattle, or his pens of sheep, or his gelding or young horses; but here ended his commercial transactions. The main feature in his farming was, to have something to sell, nothing to buy. The purchase of seed for change, of artificial manure (then scarcely known) to aid his coleseed crop or the few turnips he cultivated (mangolds were then unknown) never entered his head. Nor did he care a rush to procure a better bull or a better ram. To him a bull was a bull, and a ram a ram, and that was all, provided they would get stock; and although the breeding of his horses was more commendable, yet it did not depend upon his forethought, but upon the general custom to travel entire horses of repute. The strides that have latterly been made in every department of modern agriculture were unknown to him. His lease was his text-book and guide; his account-book, the balance in his stackyard when all was paid—"That's mine!" My rent, tithe, taxes, rates, Christmas bills all paid—"That's mine," as he looks upon the standing stack; and that is, in fact, the balance of his last year's account (Yes; and a balance which many a good modern farmer would have been glad to find during the past three years). He never seriously thought how his farm could be made far more productive by introducing new-fangled schemes of management, and new-fashioned implements, and new kinds of stock. He would have sooner thought a man doing this would probably lose his farm. His first inquiry would, likely enough, have been, "What would Mr. Cox or his lordship say? We shall all want new leases; and that means a raise of rent. No, I shall let things alone: I won't go first." Thus for ages was the intellect of farmers cramped and curbed, and their minds kept down to certain definite courses; and he was thought a daring presumptuous man, who ventured to strike out a new path for himself. It cannot be wondered at. The absence of knowledge and enterprise led to the adoption of every course in farming likely to save expense. Men did not travel as they do now. Learning was a difficulty of great magnitude. Where was a plain man to obtain knowledge? Now, everywhere it is to be found. The world teems with information. A man cannot, if he would, be ignorant. It meets him at every point, at every turn. He must, in spite of himself, gain knowledge—yes, knowledge of the most useful kinds. But what was a man to do, fifty or sixty years since? He might hear of the Holkham Sheepshearing or the Woburn Gatherings; but they were thought to be gentlemen's schemes, that could do the farmer no good; and so he sets himself to save and save. He must reduce his labourer's wages. He must not hire a servant for the whole year. It makes one pauper more; and that increases the poor's-rate. The taxes are heavy; and he must lay aside his "cartee," and his wife must mount the "pillion." The boys must come to work, and save schooling. The girls don't require any. Tom may manage the pigs, and do the boy's work, and Ben attend to all the little matters. The girls must help their mother; and the lass must have less wages, or leave. This is a sorrowful sketch of the Old School; but it is too near the truth.

THE FARMER OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

He is of an entirely different order: a thorough-going intelligent man of business, and his delight is to attend to it as a paramount duty and privilege. If you take him personally, I point you to that truly respectable-looking man engaged in earnest conversation with his neighbour in the open market. Take which you please, there is nothing in either of them to call forth any remark; both are truly well and simply dressed, and their manners and deportment denote great intelligence and an honourable independence. There is a character about them which tells you there is something in them—*i.e.*, a confidence in their own powers, and a determination to act upon them—in fact, to stop at nothing short of what a man can achieve in the conduct of his business. And these men are not singular; you find numbers of them in every market. The general class of farmers of the new school are precisely of this cast, and are constantly increasing, thanks to the intelligence of the age. Follow him through the market: his business is quickly and promptly done; the substantial and temperate market-dinner is taken; the conversation around the table is mooted and promoted, so as to obtain favour and elicit from every attendant such useful and pleasant interchange of thought and feeling as each may have to contribute to the weekly gathering. Much, very much, of real matter-of-fact information of great aggregate value is disseminated at these weekly meetings; such conversations cannot be too highly commended. In my younger days it was very different; it was frivolous in the extreme. Hunting, with all the mishaps, misadventures, and excitement attendant upon hunting; coursing, with its doubles, its go-byes, its ties, its amuses, and its winners; and, I regret to say, often of a much lower character still, even to smutty remarks. Not so now: the latter, at all events, is not tolerated, and the former only as passing chit-chat. The market ordinary themes are now chiefly selected from occurrences, or exhibitions at the recent agricultural meetings, the experiments continually in progress, it may be, in steam-culture with some new implement; or in breeding or fattening of stock; or the culture of the corn or the root crop in all their varieties, or the thousand-and-one useful things or subjects continually coming before the public. This all promotes the intelligence of the farming community, and does real service, particularly to men who are often much isolated, and are thus debarred the advantages possessed by their fellows. But let us follow our farmer of the new school home, and seek an introduction to his family and farm, which, with characteristic hospitality and frankness, is instantly accorded us. We find all in excellent keeping and order with our friend's character for promptitude and good management. His family are laudably educated in a way becoming their station. The boys receive a good sound English education; the girls a few of the ordinary "accomplishments" in addition; and all are taught to think, and are expected at proper times to give their views upon the many topics casually coming before the family. In the farm and household duties all are expected, and do most cheerfully take their part; our friend judiciously directing the business of the farm, while his thoughtful and considerate wife directs the affairs of the house. All is done with strict attention to order, economy, and profit. The dairy and the poultry are as much looked after by the household upon modern principles, as is the farm which we shall presently visit. The churn which produces the most butter is provided. The milk panchions are of the best kind for permitting the easiest rise of the cream. The right temperature of the cream previous to churning is carefully attended to. The cleanliness is admirable—all is done that can be done for the production of butter. Is cheese-making the province of the time? Then the same attention is given. The best cheese-making apparatus is procured, and the best known course of management is adopted. In the poultry yard great attention is given to procure and breed birds of the best and most profitable kinds, and their habits and mode of raising and management are carefully studied and put in practice. Their rapid feeding is likewise promoted upon the best system.

We now take our view of the farm as managed after the best modern principles. The cattle are shorthorns. The sheep are a cross of the improved Leicesters and Longwools; the pigs a cross of the large and small breeds; the farm horses rather large, and excellent workers. The implements are of modern invention and manufacture, and combine all that is necessary without being fanciful. The farm rather exceeds 450 acres, two-thirds of which is arable; the remaining permanent pasture. Seeds for grazing and for mowing respectively are grown upon the arable portion to average about 40 acres annually. The soil is for the most part a mild loam. There is strong or heavy loam in the valley, and somewhat light loam on the higher parts of the farm. The period of our visit was the early part of August. We first inspected the arable part of the farm. We found most splendid crops of wheat extending over a large breadth, comprising nearly one half of the arable portion of the farm. This was an unusual sight to us, and led to the enquiry how it could be permanently achieved? Our friend's statement was as follows: "I have forty acres of seeds, these I plough up during or immediately after harvest, and cultivate effectually by our steam-plough and cultivator, which myself and two neighbours hold in conjunction. My oat land is well harrowed, to encourage the growth of 'shed oats,' when it undergoes the like cultivation, except that it is 'smashed up' by the cultivator instead of ploughing. My bean and pea land is also 'smashed up,' well harrowed, and picked. My potato land undergoes a thorough harrowing, and perhaps a light scarifying if requisite. To these I contrive to add some portions of my mangold and turnip lands, intended, with the 'potato wheat,' for seeds. It is thus that I obtain such a large breadth of wheat. The great advantage I derive from this application of steam is, that whilst I am cultivating one part of the farm by steam, my horses are ploughing for wheat in another part. My course of cropping is something like this, but with occasional deviations. My wheat crops succeed the following crops: forty acres of seeds, thirty acres of oats, twenty acres of mangolds and turnips, thirty acres of potatoes, twenty acres of beans or peas. My spring cropping will therefore be limited to thirty acres of oats, twenty acres of beans or peas, and thirty acres of potatoes, forty acres of seeds, and forty acres of fallows. My potatoes and beans or peas, of course, succeed a wheat crop. I occasionally substitute barley for wheat on the mangold and turnip land, to be succeeded by seeds. I manure strongly for potatoes, mangolds, and turnips, and moderately for beans or peas. My farm being wheat land, my aim is to secure as large a breadth of it as possible. My general average breadth will exceed 130 acres. I choose the short-strawed varieties for the best lands, and the longer-strawed for the inferior soils. The white wheats succeed well after oats and potatoes. The reds after seeds, beans and peas, and fallow crops. I drill in about six pecks of good seed per acre. My oats are consumed on the farm either by horses or sheep, chiefly cut into chaff by Cornes' cutter. My beans and peas ditto, the latter by sheep and pigs. Potatoes are all sold off, seed excepted. My oats are simply drilled upon the land ploughed after the fallow crop has been eaten off, and are well harrowed in, about nine pecks of seed per acre. The beans and peas are drilled upon the wheat land ploughed up from that portion where the seeds or potatoes were previously grown; beans ten pecks, peas twelve pecks per acre. Oats sometimes succeed on a portion of this wheat land. My mode of cultivation for the potato crop is something like this:—The land is ploughed in the autumn at a depth of nine inches, if the soil will admit of it; at all events, as deep as appears desirable: the land is well worked to a fine tilth in the early part of the spring, either by steam or horse power, according to convenience; it is liberally manured upon the ridge system; a dressing of 2 cwt. of guano per acre is sown between the ridges, the sets are then deposited about thirteen to fifteen inches apart, and the ridge closed. In a dry season the ridges are lightly rolled down. A similar course is pursued with the mangold and turnip crops; all are drilled upon the ridge system twenty-five inches apart. For mangolds I use about twenty loads of good fold-yard manure per acre, and drill in four pounds of seed per acre with 2½ cwt. superphosphate, and thirty to fifty bushels of ashes. The turnip land is not quite so heavily dressed, and 1½ cwt. superphosphate per acre suffices to urge on the young plant. I seldom sow any other than swedes, drilling 4lbs. of seed per acre. I commence horse-hoeing between the ridges almost immediately, as repeated stirrings advance the progress of the young plant, whilst it adds greatly to the fertility of the soil. The mangolds in the autumn are graved for use, one moiety in small heaps throughout a portion of the field for spring consumption thereon. The other is taken to the fold-yard for the cattle, or the sheep or the grass lands, &c., &c. The turnips are generally eaten on the land where grown, and the sheep feeding them off are daily supplied with a good ration of linseed cake. In precarious seasons I resort to cabbages or coleseed; but a crop of food for my stock in the early spring, I deem very important, and must secure it at any cost."

Nothing could look finer and more flourishing than our friend's crops. The wheats peculiarly splendid, evidencing a yield of from forty to fifty bushels per acre. The spring corn was without a failure, and could not well be better. The potatoes, although showing unmistakable signs of "the disease," had grown well through the summer, and promised a good weight per acre. The mangold was an astonishing crop, partly the long red, partly yellow globes; the produce could not be short of forty tons per acre. The swedes were equally good in appearance; we estimated the produce at twenty-eight to thirty-two tons per acre. Certainly everything in our friend's arable culture evidenced the best modern management, and did great credit to his skill and judgment. The farm would scarcely be made to produce more or better crops.

We were now conducted over the grazing department of the farm, and assuredly if the arable portion of the farm denoted such a great advancement in true and spirited cultivation, the grazing portion reflected double credit on our friend. His general course of stock farming or grazing is to breed about two-thirds of the required number for grazing, and purchase the remainder. The cattle, as we have said, are shorthorns. A herd of about twenty-five cows are kept for breeding and for the dairy. They are of the best kind, and denote careful, if not expensive, breeding. The older cows are milked for the dairy, their calves being reared by pail, together with a few bought in. The younger cows and heifers suckle their own, and occasionally a bastard calf besides is put to the cow of second calf. At the third calf they always go for the dairy. In this way about thirty calves are annually reared, having besides their milk a ration of oats, or cake, and turnips and hay, and being located in the warmest, cleanest, and best ventilated of all calf-houses or hovels. This herd of little ones forms a capital stock of "benters" to graze amongst the ewes and lambs. As the cows become unprofitable as breeders or milkers they are fed off, the young heifers taking their places. This young herd are in the winter taken into a well-sheltered yard, and supplied with chaff *ad libitum*, cut from the wheat and other straw grown upon the land sown with seeds, being freely mixed with them. With this they have swedes in the winter and mangolds in the early spring, with a good ration of cake or meal daily, and occasionally a taste of the clover hay. The determination is to keep them thriving. The two-year-olds are treated in a similar way in the winter, and in summer are grazed amongst the sheep; the steers at three years old are fatted off at grass with a plentiful supply of cake. Everything is done to keep them progressing from the time they are calved to their ultimate fatting, and in this our friend succeeded admirably. The cattle purchased are generally steers or drapes for fatting during the summer. These are likewise supplied with artificial food of such character as will keep them thriving as fast as possible. All this seems costly; but our friend asserts that his fields will carry such an additional quantity of stock as amply to pay for the outlay, besides adding to their productiveness yearly. His is, in fact, a manufactory of human food, *i.e.*, meat, and accords with our idea of the new order of farming.

The sheep we have said are a cross of the improved Leicesters and Longwools. A flock of about 250 ewes are kept. Rams of the best pedigree, and of good form and quality of wool are used. From this flock about 300 lambs are annually reared, their dams and themselves being supplied with oats and cake during the spring and summer—"a lamb well reared is half wintered," is our friend's maxim. In the early winter turnip or coleseed keeping is bought for them of those farmers who are not large flockmasters. On their return home about the middle of February they are put to the swedes, which are all cut with a Gardner's cutter, and fed from convenient troughs; and morning and evening they have cake and corn supplied liberally. As the spring advances mangolds succeed turnips, and it is a part of our friend's policy to reserve as many mangolds as possible to cart on to the pasture lands as a supply whilst "the grass grows." The ewes are the only stock on the pastures during the winter, and when requisite they are supplied with mangolds, so as to keep them in proper condition for lambing, *i.e.*, "neither too lean nor too fat." The ewes are draped annually, and seldom is a ewe allowed to breed after her fourth year. These drapes are fed off in the summer along with the purchased sheep, all again being supplied with cake or corn, so as to ensure their quick fattening—being another department of our friend's meat manufactory. The mode of grazing is to allow the ewes and lambs, and the hoggets, to take the seeds and inferior pasture lands, and the fattening stock the best pastures.

As to our friend's breeding and management of his pigs, all we need say is that they are of a most profitable kind, both as breeders and feeders, and nothing is left undone that can profitably promote their growth and ultimate fatting. A large herd is kept, and a continual supply of fat ones is found in the sties. The farm horses consist of equal numbers of geldings and mares. The mares are all expected to breed; and thus annually about five or six foals are reared, which not only supplies the farm, but permits the sale of some two or three colts or fillies every autumn.

Having said all we intended to say, we would, in concluding, request our readers to compare the two classes—the old school, the new school—and ponder well over the new school, as we fearlessly assert that the most liberal order of management, if judiciously carried out, will in the present day be found most advantageous to the former, and of course vastly more beneficial to the community.

A SCOTTISH SABBATH.—I have seen Sabbath sights, and joined in Sabbath worships which took the heart with simplicity and ravished it with sublime emotions. I have crossed the hills in the sober and contemplative autumn to reach the retired, lonely church betimes, and as we descended toward the simple edifice, whither every heart and every foot directed itself from the country around, we beheld, issuing from every vale and mountain glen, its little train of worshippers, coming up to the church, around which the bones of their fathers reposed; in so holy a place the people assembled under a roof where ye of the plentiful south would not have lodged the porter of your gate. But under that roof the people sat, and sung their Maker's praise, "tuning their hearts, by far the noblest aim," and and the pastor poured forth to God the simple wants of the people, and poured into their attentive ears the scope of Christian doctrine and duty; and having filled the hearts of his flock with his consolations, parted with them after much blessing and mutual congratulation, and the people went on their way rejoicing. Oh, what meaning there was in the whole—what piety—what intelligence—what simplicity! The men were shepherds, and came up in their shepherd's guise; and the very brute, the shepherd's servant and companion, rejoiced to come at his feet. Oh it was a Sabbath, a Sabbath of rest! The body and the soul were equally refreshed.—*Edward Irving.*

SHUT YOUR MOUTH.—Men who have been jostled about among the vicissitudes of a long life amid their fellow-men, will have observed that all nervousness commences in the mouth. Men who lack the courage to meet their fellow-men in physical combat are afraid, not of their enemy, nor from a conviction of their own inferiority, but from the *disarming* nervousness of an open and tremulous mouth; the vibrations of which reach and weaken them, to the ends of their fingers and their toes. In public debates—in the forum or the pulpit—a similar alarm results in their certain defeat; and before a hive of bees, in the same want of confidence, the *odour of fear* which they emit is sure to gain them the sting. In one of the exciting scenes of my roaming life, I recollect to have witnessed a strong illustration of the above remarks, while residing in one of the Sioux villages on the banks of the Upper Missouri. A serious quarrel having arisen between one of the Fur Company's men and a Sioux brave, a challenge was given by the Indian and accepted by the white man, who were to meet upon the prarie, in a state of nudity, and unattended, and decide the affair with their knives. A few minutes before this horrible combat was to have commenced, both parties being on the ground and perfectly prepared, the factor and myself succeeded in bringing them to a reconciliation, and finally to a shaking of hands; by which we had the satisfaction of knowing, beyond a doubt, that we had been the means of saving the life of one of these men; and a short time afterwards, while alone with the Indian, I asked him if he had not felt fears of his antagonist, who appeared much his superior in size and strength; to which he very promptly replied, "No, not in the least; I never fear harm from a man who can't shut his mouth, no matter how large or how strong he may be." I was forcibly struck with this reply, as well as with the conviction I had got in my own mind (and no doubt with the same symptoms) that the white man would have been killed, if they had fought. The proverb, as old and unchangeable as their hills among the North American Indians, "My son, if you would be wise, open first your eyes, your ears next, and last of all, your mouth, that your words may be words of wisdom, and give no advantage to thine adversary," might be adopted with good effect in civilised life; and he who would strictly adhere to it, would be sure to reap its benefits in his waking hours; and would soon find the habit running into his hours of rest, into which he would calmly enter dismissing the nervous anxieties of the day, as he firmly closed his teeth and his lips, only to be opened after his eyes and his ears, in the morning; and the rest of such sleep would bear him *daily* and *hourly* proof of its value. And if I were to endeavour to bequeath to posterity the most important motto which human language can convey, it should be in *three words*—"*Shut—your—mouth.*" In the social transactions of life, this might have its beneficial results, as the most friendly, cautionary advice, or be received as the grossest of insults; but where I would paint and engrave it, in every *Nursery*, and on every *Bedpost* in the Universe, its meaning could not be mistaken; and if obeyed, its importance would soon be realised.—*Dr. Catlin.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482682

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 10.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. and Master Hendrick, Mrs. Fyfe 3 daughters and servant, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Macnab and servant, Mrs. Holloway, Miss Jarratt, Mrs. Clarence, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. James, Mrs. and Miss Pavey, Mrs. Boam, Mrs. and Miss Fisher, Miss Murray, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Davison, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Dyer, Archdeacon and Master Crawford, Rev. Messrs. Rees, Scott, Odell, Messrs. Guthrie, Peter, Scott, Taylor, Flint, W[illegible] ...n, and 55 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 204 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla 9th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Webber, Miss Kendall, Messrs. Jones, Dane, and 9 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 10.

Eveline, for Hongkong via Newcastle.
Ann Saunderson, for Newcastle.
Governor, for Newcastle.
Burnett, for South Sea Islands.
Valiant, for Melbourne (resumed her voyage).

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 10.

City of Melbourne, for Melbourne; Onward, for Vancouver's Island; Highflyer, for Shanghai.

CLEARANCES.—April 10.

Onward, barque, 222 tons, Captain Emery, for Vancouver's Island. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and 3 children, Mrs. E. Bepp, Messrs. W. King, J. Smith, H. Tideman, M. Kavanagh, J. T. Cooper, W. R. Stuard, A. Jackson, J. Boyle, W. Baxter, J. Cran, J. Chaplin, C. A. Carleton, H. Davis, H. Nathan, D. Lorah, Mr. and Mrs. M'Mullin.

Highflyer, ship, 1012 tons, Captain Enwright, for Shanghai. Passengers—Dr. J. Simpson, Messrs. Barnes and Iga.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 10.

Flying Fish, from Manning River, with 15,000 feet hardwood; Janet, from Shoalhaven, with 473 bags potatoes, 42 bags wheat, 6 bags barley, 3 kegs butter, 1 box eggs, 10 bags maize; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 90 bales wool, 90 casks tallow, 16 bales hay, 365 hides, 30 bags maize, 60 bags potatoes, 3 horses, 10 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, 100 sheep, 8 calves, 6 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 10.

George, for Newcastle; Colina, for Bellambi.

IMPORTS.—April 10.

City of Sydney, (s.), from Melbourne: 100 baskets China wine, 68 packages, Nom Hing; 65 packages, Chin Ateak; 10 cases boots, Saddington; 423 drums oil, T. Edens; 25 tierces tobacco, Dangar and Co.; 6 packages, Watson; 2 cases, Hyam; 10 hogsheads whisky, 203 cases brandy, Baar; 245 cases brandy, Long; 24 cases, 2 bales, Armitage; 3 cases, Moses; 4 cases, 1 bale, C. Newton; 65 cases sardines, 60 cases arrowroot, 50 half-tierces tobacco, 135 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 10.

Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay: 1 case cigars, H. M'Crea; 2 quarter-casks wine, Frazer and Co.; 1 hogshead brandy, 45 bags sugar, 16 packages beer, 1 package tobacco, 1 package, Watkins and Leigh; 1 package opium, Molison and Black; 1 octave 4 quarter-casks wine, 6 bales hay, 12 bags oats, 6 cases geneva, 2 packages tea, Baar and Co.; 3 chests tea, 14 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 10 packages tea, 14 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 48 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 package tea, 7 bags sugar, J. Barlow; 13 bags sugar, 11 packages, Chapman and Co.; 1 case, Biddulph, Brothers; 20 bags flour, T. W. Smart; 35 packages, 1 cart, S. Caston; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 1 case, Stanford and Co.; 1 cask, C. C. Finch; 1 case wine, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 1 case, Dunnicliff and Bacon; 1 case, D. M'Call; 8 packages, Armitage and Co.; 1 case, C. Moore and Co.; 2 cases, T. O'Neill; 1 case, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 45 bags flour, 5 packages, N. Caston; 12 bars 5 bundles iron, 9 packages, J. Keep; 10 bags flour, T. Holt; 38 bars 15 bundles iron, 46 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 25 bags rice, 7 packages, Ah Teak; 2 cases, Veyret and Delarue; 8 packages, S. Bennett and Co.; 70 bags flour, Ferris, Son, and Co.; 1 case, Sherriff and Downing; 6 packages, W. G. Henfrey; 20 packages, 2 horses, 1 cart, J. Johnson; 8 packages, Barlow; 15 casks beer, 2 packages, Towns and Co.; 7 packages, Holdsworth; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 package, A. Hordern; 8 cases, G. S. Leathes and Co.; 75 bricks, W. Buckland; 3 cases, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 5 cases, J. Hughes; 5 packages, Buyers and Co.; 1 case, T. Skinner; 4 packages, Levick and Co.; 1 case, E. Hughes; 1 hogshead, J. Isaacs; 1 dray, Powell; 10 bags potatoes, Doheney; 8 bales hay, Priestley; 2 horses, Cable.

Highflyer, for Shanghai: 2 horses, 50 bags maize, 524 tons coal, A. Enwright; 75 tons sandalwood, H. Fisher and Son; 200 tons coal, part of original cargo.

Additional, City of Melbourne, for Melbourne; 1200 bushels maize, Bond.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Highflyer, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Vancouver's Island.—By the Onward, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Denison.—By the Policeman, this day, at noon.

For Mauritius.—By the Amanda, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

For Nelson.—By the Maria, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Agnes Jessie, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BOMBAY.

General Post Office, April 10th, 1862.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BOMBAY will be made up at this office on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, April 10: Agnes Jessie, 187 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Auckland; Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane.

The City of Sydney (s.), left Melbourne on Tuesday, at 10·20 a.m., and arrived on Thursday, at 4·50 p.m. She experienced moderate southerly winds to Cape Howe, and light southerly winds and showery weather the remainder of the passage. Passed the Wonga Wonga (s.) on Wednesday, the 9th, at 6·30 p.m., off Cape Howe.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay has completed her repairs and coaling, and is now at her moorings ready to receive the homeward mails.

The Hunter (s.) brings up 150 bags potatoes, 44 bags wheat, 46 kegs butter, 5 packages leather, 3 cases eggs, 38 pigs.

The Monarch barque was being towed into Newcastle yesterday when the Williams was coming out.

Vessels from England.—The following ships may be expected daily:—J. L. Hall, 80 days out; Rifleman, 107 days; Sebastian Cabot, 80 days; Caroline Coventry, 105 days; Chrysolite, 100 days; Cairngorm, 82 days; Oakland, 112 days; Star of Hope, 94 days.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

April 9.—Omeo (s.), from Otago.

DEPARTURE.

April 9.—Keera (s.), for Port Adelaide.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 10, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	—	No report.
Tenterfield	...	N.E.	fine.
Armidale	...	S.W.	fine.
Tamworth	...	S.W.	fine, clear.
Murrurundi	...	calm.	fine.
Newcastle	...	N.W.	fine.
Mudgee	...	—	No report.
Bathurst	...	—	No report.
Goulburn	...	E.S.E.	cloudy.
Braidwood	...	E.	light, dull.
Yass	...	S.W.	fine.
Gundagai	...	S.E.	foggy.
Wagga Wagga	...	calm.	fine, clear.
Kiandra	...	S.W.	stormy.
Albury	...	N.E.	fine.
Deniliquin	...	S.	fine.
Queenscliff	...	N.W.	dull, cloudy.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Albrecht Oswald, Hamburg ship, 532 tons, Loder, from Melbourne.

April 9.—Matilda, American ship, 689 tons, Lee, from Melbourne.

April 10.—Drover, brig, 94 tons, Paton, from Dunedin, N. Z., 58 passengers.

April 10. Waratah (s.), from Sydney.

April 10.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.—Eagle, schooner, Anderson, for Melbourne, with 180 tons coal.

April 10.—Native Lass, Paton, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 10.—Pacific, Atlantic, Kate Kearney, from Port Stephens.

April 10.—Little Pet, Active, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.—Lady Macdonnell, from London; Olive, from Port Louis; Western, Mount Alexander, from Otago; Bella Vista, Killarmont, Sea Breeze, William Buchanan, from Newcastle.

April 4.—Ewald, Vibilius, Yarra, Gem, Cincinnati, Aldivalloch, Maori, from Newcastle; Ellen, from Mauritius; Batavia, from Rotterdam; Mary and Rose, from Sydney; Callender, from Richmond River.

April 6.—Marie et Nelie, from Marseilles; Viceroy, from Newcastle; Hindoo, Cosmopolite, from Amsterdam.

DEPARTURES.

April 2.—Solway, for Guam; J. G. Richardson, for Callao.

April 3.—Lombard, for Otago; Alma, for Akyab.

April 4.—Harry Bluff, for Callao.

April 7.—Pearl, for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.

April 5.—Esperanza, 134 tons, Bain, for Sydney. Cargo—129 packages glassware, 12 cases chinaware, 20 tons iron wire, 70 tons iron rails, 25 cases sewing machines, 500 cases oil, 60 quarter-casks vinegar, 21 railway trunks, 50 empty kegs.

CAPE OTWAY.

ARRIVED.

April 7.—Pet, brig, from Newcastle, bound to Sourabaya; all well. Requested to be reported.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 6th.—Prince Arthur, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Aurifera, for New Zealand; Rebecca, for Melbourne; Earl of Hardwicke, Fortuna, for Sydney.

CHALMERS.

ARRIVED.

March 22.—Omeo, Emma, from Melbourne; Daniel Watson, from Hobart Town.

March 24.—Swordfish, from Wellington.

SAILED.

March 22.—Fanny A. Garrigues, and Yarrow, for Wellington; Seaman's Bride, for Melbourne, cleared out with 280 passengers.

March 28.—Hermine, for Wellington; Hope, for Guam; Camilla, for Newcastle; Lady Young, for British Columbia.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVED.

March 21.—Mountain Maid, from Newcastle; Ann, from Auckland.

SAILED.

March 19.—Susan, for Newcastle.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—April 10.

IMPORTS.

Canvas, 5 bales	£200	Soda, 20 tons	£160
Effects, 1 case	9	Twine, 2 bales	100
Flour, 221 tons	2080	Wheat, 3311 bushels	961
Hides, 21	13	Whiting, 20 casks	150
Iron pipes, 115	50	Woollens, 1 bale	140
Perfumery, 8 cases	38		

EXPORTS.

Ale, 2 hogsheads	£12	Iron, 5 tons	£60
Butter, 41 casks	178	Ironmongery, 70 packages	353
Beer, 53 packages	105	Ironbark, 71 logs	300
Brandy, 101 packages	260	Lead, 2 rolls	28
Boots, 29 packages	280	Lime, 15 hogsheads	10
Books, 4 packages	105	Leather goods, 2 cases	85
Beef, 180 tierces	400	Leather, 20 packages	500
Bags, 25 bales	260	Matting, 12 rolls	30
Chairs, 48 cases	190	Maize, 239 bags	200
Coal, 524 tons	524	Nails, 63 kegs	120
Castor oil, 20 hogsheads	260	Opium, 2 cases	174
Cheese, 49 boxes	25	Oil, 9 packages	141
Cigars, 1 case	40	Oysters, 87 bags	16
Chrome ore, 20 tons	600	Oilstores, 165 packages	588
Charcoal, 135 bags	100	Perfumed spirits, 1 case	20
Coffee, 24 packages	412	Raisins, 112 bales	380
Drugs, 8 packages	78	Rice, 78 tons	1564
Drapery, 9 packages	76	Rum, 1 hogshead	12
Drapery, 66 packages	2593	Steel, 208 cases	980
Effects, 17 packages	175	Sandalwood, 75 tons	1300
Earthenware, 3 packages	60	Sovereigns, 6 boxes	21,200
Flour, 6 tons	50	Soap, 10 boxes	10
Fish, 53 packages	90	Salt, 100 boxes	120
Fancy goods, 13 packages	385	Stationery, 5 packages	79
Fruit, 33 packages	21	Sugar, 229 tons	9724
Fire-arms, 8 cases	90	Starch, 100 boxes	120
Guano, 4 tons	30	Tobacco, 30 packages	668
Glassware, 1 case	20	Tea, 123 packages	267
Geneva, 78 packages	63	Tallow, 25 casks	120
Haberdashery, 1 case	70	Whisky, 2 packages	19
Hardware, 90 packages	404	Wool, 309 bales	8823
Horses, 4	60	Wine, 61 packages	173

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51·41. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 10.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m. 10th April, 1862.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·446	64·	0	0	0	0	0	N.E.	1	0
Goulburn.	27·900	57·	52·	49·	70·	47·	0	E.S.E.	2	10
Windsor...	30·036	65·	47	60.	78·5	53·	0	S.	2	[illegible]
Newcastle	30·056	67·	[illegible]	61·4	74·	55 9	3	N.W.	3	[illegible]

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

April 10.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, cloudy; Windsor, fine; Newcastle, fine.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. April.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
11	Friday	6 22	5 38	5 0	5 24

Moon.—Full, 15th instant, 1h. 3m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

An article extracted from the *Argus* newspaper, which appeared in our columns of Monday last, drew a picture of the prospects of that colony which we read with deep regret. The great decline in the revenue will have a serious bearing upon the operations of Government, and, unless followed by effective retrenchment, may disturb that confidence in the public credit, the loss of which must be regarded as the most serious of disasters. A Government like that of Victoria, which has grown up amidst the affluence of an immense and ephemeral prosperity, was tempted to advance rapidly upon its means. With resources increasing from year to year, or maintaining their level, there was no constraint to be parsimonious in expenditure, and thus everything has been completed upon a scale of magnificence and outlay which would suit better a long-established and wealthy State than a new colony. In this there was the more danger, since the taxpayers were collected by the attractions of gold, and from the very source of their prosperity more or less disposed to discard the slow but sure means of advancement by which a community is consolidated while it enlarges. It was the misfortune of that country that there existed no body of men who could be regarded as more capable than another to direct its politics or restrain its extravagance. "Live, while you live," was the only maxim of Governments and people—of the digger and the merchant. Those most disposed to exercise forethought indulged their taste in the multiplication of handsome dwellings and in investments of capital adapted for the use of a commerce often far out of all proportion with any probable demand.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for any man to disengage his mind from the influences around him, or to survey with philosophical indifference the probabilities of a future which is coloured by the popular anticipations and glowing metaphors of a thousand talkers. As New South Wales did not largely partake of this prosperity at the time to which we refer, we fancy that the views of our Press were more in harmony with probabilities—certainly they have have been more thoroughly borne out by experience. The commercial storms of the sister colony arose naturally in the way of its trade. Excessive imports, excessive credit, excessive discounts, excessive competition, depreciated prices, and diminished demand, all brought about the embarrassments of merchants and traders, and repeatedly broke up the less solid commercial combinations. But this would have been no permanent hindrance to the prosperity of the country had its resources been of a dependable kind. Gold, however, has been the illusion of all countries where it has been found, and instead of wondering at the experience of the last ten years, we may find its parallel in history, which has given signal examples of sudden growth and rapid decay. We do not predicate for the sister colony anything like decay, although she has not much to show for her one hundred ounces of gold.

We believe there are in addition to its gold interest solid resources which will render the country always attractive to a large population, and though this does not prevent extreme difficulty and suffering to those who pass through commercial crises and great social revolutions, it nevertheless restores an equilibrium and puts society once more in order. Wherever there is a substratum of natural wealth which will reward industry and perseverance, there is nothing to fear. When gold was discovered in this colony, we saw for a short time its stimulating power, but the superior attractiveness of Victoria soon instructed us that it was not in this that we could find a durable prosperity.

A gold population has been compared more than once to a water bed which heaves to and fro with every pressure. It was shown some little time ago that in Victoria 80,000 people were personally engaged in mining. Out of these a very large part were moveable men, whose relation to any particular colony is defined entirely by its gold-bearing attractions. Thus there always was the danger that any great counter attraction would operate upon the mining population. We remember the alarm which was felt in Victoria when the rush to Rockhampton (illusive as it was) carried off 10,000 men in the course of a few weeks. A similar movement equally exhaustive has shown itself in the flow of people from Melbourne to Otago, for in this colony the New Zealand attraction has been comparatively inoperative.

In the great spring which the gold-fields of New South Wales have taken, the Victorian colony has been chiefly the loser. Thousands have passed hither over the borders. The first to migrate were the Chinese, whose maltreatment induced them, vainly indeed, to suppose that they would find a more friendly reception in New South Wales. The effect of their arrival on the gold production was soon seen in the returns, and they seemed once to be likely to be the chief parties remaining in that pursuit in this territory. The demonstration which additional hands soon afforded of the opulence of our gold-fields has recently added to the immigration, and the consequence shows itself in the various returns which have been made both in the decline of the revenues of Victoria and the increase of our own. It was the misfortune of Victoria some time ago, simultaneously with the relinquishment of British immigration and the exclusion of the Chinese, to encounter this gold rivalry in other British colonies. Had a wiser policy been pursued, now we hope to be adopted, it is probable that an immense addition would have been made to the hands on the gold-fields both from China and home. Nothing is more clearly established than that Government immigration is the basis and grand stimulant of that which is voluntary and self supporting. It does not require that there should be any positive decline either in production or in population for a colony to be depressed, because, as we have demonstrated, not to advance is to fall back. But this depression from the lack of new colonists has been aggravated in Victoria by the enormous exodus, and thus the decline in the gold production and customs. We do not at all infer that the gold mines of Victoria are even approaching to exhaustion, and if mining shall assume the form of other industry, and admit of the proper combination of capital and labour, it will then give to the colony some better guarantee of stability than at present. But this is the misfortune of all gold countries.

There may be no doubt with respect to their wealth, and were families settled upon the soil—were the capital locked up in it, so as to create the tenacity of vested interests, and offer a permanent counteraction to the mercurial tendencies of a loose population, it would really be better than any amount of wealth scraped up from the surface of the ground, shot into the vessels of England, and conveyed to the British shores, to be seen no more. But so long as other colonies offer surface attractions, this settlement must be retarded. All countries that depend upon gold pursuits, labour under this great disadvantage—that they cannot calculate for a day that the public works may be useless—that the houses may be deserted—that the former channels of trade may be deserted. The population, heaving to and fro, may present the independence, indeed, and perhaps the rude plenty, of a gold-field, but it will be also the roughness and incivility of a nomade and uncertain mode of existence.

We have no doubt that there is in Victoria a sufficient body of people established to deal with the difficulties which have arisen in the long run to surmount them. Some very solemn instructions in government and political economy are thus conveyed by the experience of that country. It will of course be unavailing to us, because no people will learn from the experience of others. There is but one school, and though the terms are high, it is always thronged, and though its lessons are pointed and severe, they only seem to leave an effective impression. We are now rising in a measure upon the misfortune of the sister colony. It has suffered in some degree by its own past illusions. We probably satisfy ourselves with the present result, but it will be fortunate for the people of Victoria if they begin to understand that the policy of restriction and exclusion—however it may seem to defend the monopoly of labour, or to prevent the foreign participation of profit—or any other of those crudities which Europe has cast off—cannot be embodied in our colonial system without deserving and receiving that punishment which avenges the violation of all economical as well as physical laws.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the produce of the revenue of New South Wales in the undermentioned periods, ended March 31, 1862, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year.

The first table exhibits the aggregate receipts of every kind, comprising revenue proper and all other moneys paid into the Treasury.

No. 1.—Total Receipts.

Quarters:—	1860-1.	1861-2.	Increase.
June	£339,655	£346,644	£6,989
September .	412,335	427,058	14,723
December..	327,920	396,157	68,237
March	285,920	369,379	83,459
The year....	£1,365,830	£1,539,238	£173,408

Here is continued and progressive increase. Of the four quarters, the first gives an increase of two per cent.; the second, of three and a half; the third, of twenty-one; the fourth, of twenty-nine per cent. The increase on the whole year is nearly thirteen per cent.

Let us see how much was produced under each of the chief heads.

No. 2.—Heads of Revenue.

	Quarters ended June. 1861.	Sept. 1861.	Dec. 1861.	March. 1862.
Customs ..	£150,841	£138,177	£155,850	£155,631
Distillation.	9,438	9,853	8,229	10,750
Gold	15,235	16,373	18,542	21,257
The Mint ..	5,907	5,121	6,541	8,666
Land	51,852	172,954	111,294	89,023
Post Office.	12,861	11,155	13,124	12,885
Licenses ..	48,911	10,288	5,074	7,349
Railways ..	17,511	17,957	21,507	21,585
Telegraphs	4,140	4,485	4,802	5,579
Other heads	30,148	40,695	46,628	36,654
Totals	£346,644	£427,058	£391,591	£369,379

	Quarters ended June, 1860.	Sept., 1860.	Dec. 1860	March, 1861.
Customs ..	£144,462	£130,125	£149,704	£140,444
Distillation	10,850	10,348	10,236	10,994
Gold	16,242	15,373	13,381	15,201
The Mint ..	6,289	5,958	4,193	4,999
Land ..	43,332	167,515	76,123	48,231
Post Office.	11,396	11,691	11,299	11,028
Licenses ..	48,038	8,130	4,591	7,586
Railways ..	14,670	13,761	17,714	17,697
Telegraphs .	2,834	3,119	3,014	3,427
Other heads	41,542	46,315	37,665	26,313
Totals	£339,655	£412,335	£327,920	£285,920

	Years ended March, 1861.	March, 1862.
Customs	£564,735	£600,499
Distillation	42,428	38,970
Gold	60,197	71,407
The Mint	21,439	26,235
Land	335,201	425,123
Post Office	45,414	50,025
Licenses	68,345	71,622
Railways	63,842	78,360
Telegraphs	12,394	19,006
Other heads..........	151,835	154,125
Totals	£1,365,830	£1,534,672

The amount collected under each head of Customs during the respective quarters is shown below.

No. 3.—Revenue from each Head of Customs. Quarters ended March 31,

	1861.	1862.		
Spirits	£80,305	£84,733	increase	£4,428
Wine	6,470	7,036	"	566
Beer	1,230	1,988	"	758
Tobacco	23,143	20,614	decrease	2,529
Tea	13,170	15,293	increase	2,123
Sugar	12,828	22,510	"	9,682
Coffee	2,098	2,271	"	173
Opium	1,200	1,186	decrease	14
Total Customs ..	£140,444	£155,631	increase	£15,187

It will be observed that there is an increase under every branch of customs except tobacco and opium. The largest increase is from sugar, £9682, or upwards of 75 per cent.

The principal branches of the land revenue yielded as follows:—

No. 4.—Heads of the Land Revenue. Quarters ended March 31,

	1861.	1862.		
Sales of land ..	£45,150	£86,250	increase	£41,100
Rents of land ..	1,017	504	decrease	513
Assessment	1,521	724	"	797
Other heads ..	543	1,545	increase	1,002
Total	£48,231	£89,023	increase	£41,792

The proceeds of land sales give the high increase of £41,000, or 91 per cent.

The general comparison between the corresponding quarters and years ended on the 31st of March, 1860 and 1861, gives the subjoined result.

No. 5.—Increase and Decrease.

	On the Quarter.		Year.	
Customs........	Increase	£15,187	Increase	£35,764
Distillation	Decrease	244	Decrease	4,158
Gold	Increase	6,056	Increase	11,210
The Mint	"	806	"	4,796
Land	"	40,792	"	89,922
Post Office	"	1,857	"	4,611
Licenses	Decrease	237	"	3,177
Railways	Increase	3,888	"	14,518
Telegraphs	"	2,152	"	6,612
Other heads	"	10,341	"	2,290
Net increase		£83,459	Net incrs.	£168,842

For the quarter there is increase under every head except Colonial Distillation and Licenses. For the year there is increase under every head but one, Colonial Distillation. The increase in customs is nearly 11 per cent. for the quarter and about 6¼ per cent. for the year. The gold revenue has increased 40 per cent. on the quarter; and upwards of 18 per cent. on the year. The Post Office increase on the quarter is nearly 17 per cent., on the year upwards of 10 per cent. The Railway tolls have yielded for the quarter an increase of more than 22 per cent., for the year an increase approaching 23 per cent. The increase in the proceeds from the Electric Telegraph is for the quarter nearly 63 per cent., for the year upwards of 53 per cent.

By Electric Telegraph.

[from our correspondents.]

BRISBANE.

Thursday, 4 p.m.

A statement of the revenue received during the quarter ending 31st March last has been published. The account is £55,380 13s. 3d. This shows an increase of £25,729 6s. 3d. on the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Weather fine, wind west.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

The Escorts have brought down 31,475 ounces.

The Ballarat Railway was opened throughout today. His Excellency the Governor, the Ministers, members of Council and Assembly were present. Complete holiday at Ballarat and Geelong. Great banquet and ball. The weather was unpropitious.

Trade dull.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The election of Mayor took place to-day. Very exciting scrutiny. The result will be declared tomorrow.

The price of flour is from £10 to £11 10s. Wheat, 4s. 6d.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.—Last night about eleven o'clock, the residents in Sussex-street were alarmed by a loud explosion on the premises adjoining Mr. Yeend's Commercial Hotel, at the corner of King and Sussex streets, and occupied by Mr. W. Hezlett, general commercial agent. It was at first supposed that a fire had broken out, and accordingly Mr. Yeend and another neighbour, of the name of Brown, having procured the necessary implements, burst open the door of Mr. Hezlett's office. It was, however, soon found that fire had not broken out, but that a burglarious attempt had been made, by means of an explosion, to obtain possession of the contents of the cash-box, which was kept in an iron safe. The premises were at once searched, with a view of arresting the burglars, but as two or three of the doors were found open, there was little doubt that the thieves had quitted the premises on hearing the neighbours proceeding to break open the door. On the alarm being given, Mr. Bown was sent for, and soon arrived, followed by one of the Insurance companies' engines. Mr. Hezlett, who resides at Paddington, was also sent for, and, upon his arrival, a careful inspection of the premises was made. It was discovered that the thieves, finding they could not open the iron safe in any other way, had filled the keyhole of it with gunpowder, and had laid a train two or three yards in length, the safe having been moved from its place against the wall to the centre of the office. The thieves being surprised before they could secure the booty, the cash-box, containing about £15, was found unopened. So far as could be ascertained last night, none of Mr. Hezlett's books or papers had been abstracted, or destroyed. Mr. Hezlett left the premises at his usual hour—about six o'clock—yesterday evening, the doors being then properly secured. The affair has been placed in the hands of the police, and we believe that an official inquiry will be instituted.

Paddington School of Arts.—The Rev. B. Quaife delivered, at the Paddington School of Arts, yesterday evening, a lecture on "The Social Instinct in Man." There was a tolerably numerous attendance. The chair was taken at a quarter to eight o'clock, by Mr. Johnson, who introduced the rev. lecturer to the audience. The lecturer opened his subject by pointing out the manner in which individuality and unity were constituted, the laws of thought, and how by their united action in man the social instincts were properly developed. He showed how these instincts, governable by reason, had, in consequence of the revealed will of God, happily resulted in marriage. Marriage had thus become the foundation of all social institutions, and the germ of all law, good order, and government. The abuse of such instincts always resulted in a direct and positive injury to that society which was based upon the universal ordinance of matrimony. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by quotations from several authors, and was listened to throughout with great attention.

Phrenology.—Mrs. Beer gave her second lecture on Wednesday evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Newtown, before about fifty persons, who appeared edified by her exposition of what are to be termed the ruling powers of the mind, viewed by the light of phrenology. The manipulations at the close of the lecture were acknowledged to be very correct.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before the full Court.

Motion for Rule Nisi for Trial.

Elford v. Reynolds.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., moved for a rule nisi for new trial of the above case, which was tried at Maitland on the 25th of March last, and the three following days, before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four. The action was one for trespass on a run at Liverpool Plains. Besides the ordinary questions of disputed occupancy, a seizure and impounding of plaintiff's cattle was in this case complained of. For this latter trespass the jury awarded £105 damages; but in every other respect they found for the defendant. It was now sought to set aside so much of the verdict as was in favour of the defendant, upon the grounds of its being against evidence, against the weight of evidence, and against law. The argument was, that there was such a preponderance of testimony in support of plaintiff's possessory title to the *locus in quo*, that the finding for defendant was clearly wrong.

The Court refused to grant a rule. The question as to predominance of evidence was peculiarly one for the jury, and their Honors could not disturb the verdict unless they could clearly see that it was erroneous. Such was not the case here, and even the Judge who tried the case was not prepared to say that he was dissatisfied with the verdict.

Application for Prohibition.

In the matter of the application of Multon.

M. Stephen moved, upon notice, for a prohibition to stay proceedings under a magisterial adjudication. The applicant had impounded a bull belonging to one Webb, who was, in point of fact, the respondent. He had placed upon it a charge of £5, which had been paid. Respondent, however, summoned Multon before the magistrates for having charged excessive damages. The magistrates reduced the amount to one shilling. It was contended that by the 32nd section of the Impounding Act, the amount of charge for entire horses and bulls at £5 being in the nature of a fixed penalty, the magistrates had no power to reduce it.

Mr. Isaacs contended that as the Act gave a general power to the justices to fix a maximum scale of damages to be ordinarily paid for "cattle," as cattle must include bulls, and as such a rate had, in fact, been fixed, the reduction was made with legal jurisdiction. It was sworn, however, by the applicant's attorney, that the scale thus fixed had been irrespective of bulls.

The Court granted the prohibition—holding that the 32nd section gave the person impounding an entire horse or bull to fix his damages at £5 in any case. Also that the justices not having fixed a specific rate for damage by bulls, had no jurisdiction to deal with this case. Mr. Justice Wise rested his decision upon the latter ground only.

Cuthbert v. Hogg.—In this case Mr. Justice Wise made an order for an allowance of extra pay to the jury (for extra service) to be paid, as is usual, by the party in whose favour the verdict should be returned. The plaintiff having sued in *forma pauperis*, some doubt was entertained at the time of making this order, whether it could be enforced—whether in the case of a pauper, whose attorney and counsel were allowed no fees except costs out of pocket, &c., any such payment to the jury could be allowed on taxation. The money, not having been paid, the question has been re-opened and argued in Chambers, and his Honor on Wednesday—very reluctantly as he stated—has come to the conclusion that he has no power to order the payment of the jury by the successful plaintiff suing as a pauper, because he could not have made an order for the defendant to pay if he had been the successful party. His Honor expressed his regret that the plaintiff—who obtained a verdict with £300 damages—had not voluntarily complied with the order. The excuse of Mr. Cuthbert for not having done so was, that he had paid the whole to his creditors.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before J. S. Dowling, Esq., Judge.

Penson v. Nixon.

Plaintiff claimed £2 13s. 4d. for work and labour as a plumber. Defendant produced a bill rendered for £2 5s., the amount of which he admitted, but claimed a set-off amounting to £6 6s. 6d. for work and labour in making an application for a writ of *ca. sa.* on a judgment obtained by plaintiff against one Beauchamp, for moneys paid for fees of office, and for professional assistance in obtaining the writ, and also for obtaining a second judgment, and a second order for a writ of *ca. sa.* upon the alteration of the district in which the original judgment was obtained. Plaintiff swore that he agreed to pay defendant £1 1s. if he obtained the amount due to him, but denied any further liability. The Judge, in giving a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount admitted, remarked that the set-off consisted of attorney's charges. If the defendant had been an attorney, having been once set in motion, he would have been entitled to carry on the matter to its completion; but not being an attorney, he was not entitled to any portion of his set-off, as it did not appear he was entitled to employ an attorney, or to make any of the payments claimed by him. Mr. Dawson for plaintiff.

Martin v. Richardson.

Plaintiff claimed £5, for damage done to his garden by defendant's pigs. The ownership of the pigs was denied by defendant and his father. Verdict for defendant, for whom Mr. Adams appeared.

Moss v. Pearce.

This case had been before the Court on two former occasions, when plaintiff was nonsuited in consequence of the absence of his witnesses. The claim was for £4, balance on the sale of three watches, the first of which was sold for £3 10s., but was to be taken back if defendant was not satisfied with it, and another given for it. A second watch was delivered and returned, and for a third £9 was to be charged; defendant to pay the difference. Credit was given for an allowance of £1, and 10s. for a load of wood, leaving the balance claimed. The evidence was very contradictory. The Judge found for the plaintiff, £4. Mr. Cory appeared for defendant.

Davis v. Quirk.

Plaintiff claimed £10 for damages sustained by the defendant's horse bolting and overturning the cart in which plaintiff was riding. The Judge, considering there was not sufficient evidence of negligence, nonsuited the plaintiff.

Cargo v. Griffiths.

Plaintiff claimed £4, value of a gold guard and watch key, left with defendant with a watch, to be repaired. The watch had been returned, but defendant had no recollection of having received the guard and key. He stated that his premises had been burned down, and all the property that was in his shop had been removed by the neighbours during his absence. Verdict for plaintiff, £4.

Rossiter v. Goulden.

Plaintiff claimed £16 5s. 9d., loss on re-sale of goods purchased at auction, defendant not having given an approved bill in accordance with the conditions of sale. Defendant applied for a nonsuit, on the ground that it was not shown that plaintiff's clerk was his agent to write his name in the auction book, and relied on the case of Bird v. Boulter, reported in Burn and Adolphus. The Judge refused to nonsuit, and the defendant tendered evidence that he had not purchased all the goods charged to him, which being objected to was disallowed. Verdict for plaintiff—£16 5s. 9d. Mr. Salomons for plaintiff, Mr. Milford for defendant.

Dixon v. Crease.

Plaintiff claimed £6 5s. for the burial of one Wilson, who died at the Infirmary, and who was formerly a partner of defendant. The order for the funeral was not denied by defendant, but it was alleged by him that he acted as a friend only, and that at the time he had moneys of the deceased in his hands which he had since paid over. Two of plaintiff's witnesses swore that defendant said he would pay the expenses, and the defendant's servant who was present when the order was given stated that he considered his master was to pay for the funeral. There was evidence that application was made to a relative of the deceased for payment, but this was stated to have been at defendant's request. Verdict for plaintiff, £6 8s.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Francis M'Mahon, an adjourned examination. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the official assignee; Mr. Dawson being in attendance on witness' behalf.

The rule nisi, requiring Michael Fitzgerald to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated, was made absolute. Insolvent to file a schedule within ten days.

Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee of the undermentioned estates, explained what had prevented the filing of plans and accounts:—Samuel S. Rogers, Charles A. Lindon, Alexander Munro, and R. H. Jones (deceased). Ten days' extension granted.

Mr. Morris showed cause to like effect in the following estates:—Patrick M. Ryan, James Campbell, M. Murray, H. Williams, T. Boland, G. M'Callum, E. J. Lilly, Elizabeth Kiefer, and Alexander Salmon.

Mr. Sempill gave explanations in regard to the estates of Alfred Carr, Jacob Knoepp, John Harold, Francis Scott, Edmund Jenkins, Tobias Bearcill, and James G. Cox; and in the last-named estate an extension of one month was granted.

Mr. A. B. Pritchard, elected assignee of the estate of R. A. Townshend, was, on the motion of Mr. Sempill, removed from office on the ground of insolvency.

Patrick O'Reilly applied for an allowance, and a conditional order was made.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of John Crow, an adjourned single meeting: further adjourned at the request of the official assignee, for examination of insolvent, until the 24th instant.

In the estate of John Layt, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and another was rejected. The meeting adjourned until the 25th instant.

Surrenders.

George Mountain, of Cleveland-street, Glebe, dealer. Liabilities, £283 8s. 6d. Assets, £44. Deficit, £239 8s. 6d.—Mr. Perry, official assignee.

James Clinton, of William-street, Sydney, butcher. Liabilities—secured, £200; unsecured, £634 1s. 3d.: total, £834 1s. 3d. Assets available for unsecured creditors, £789 1s. 6½d.: total assets, £987 10s. 6½d. Surplus, £153 9s. 3½d.—Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Meetings of Creditors.

Friday, 11.—John Davidson, Humphrey Jones, and William Cochrane, single meetings. George Richardson, first, Matthew Everingham, special.

Grocers and others are reminded of the extensive sale of Groceries, Mauritius Sugars, &c., at the Stores of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., this day, at 11; also damaged Mauritius Sugar, ex Mary Agnes.—Adv.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Levey, Cooper, Caldwell, Ross, Poden, and Ronald.

Two women, charged with riotous conduct in the streets, were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned one day; and another for a similar offence was required to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Peter M'Cann, convicted of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Andrew Fraser was charged with horse-stealing. Prisoner was apprehended at his residence, Windsor, on the 2nd instant, by virtue of a warrant issued from this Bench, and was on the 4th remanded by Mr. Day from Windsor to Sydney. Thomas Bailey, of the Hawkesbury, farmer, deposed that, on Tuesday, the 21st January last, he missed from the Richmond Common two horses, his property, and which are now in the precincts of this Court; the horses were bred by him, and are worth £60; he never sold, or lent, or in any other way disposed of them; he saw them on Friday, the 17th January, and worked them on that day; one is a chesnut and the other a bay, and both are branded TB on the near shoulder. Mark Shepherd, of Richmond, farmer, and prosecutor's son-in-law, deposed that, on Sunday, the 19th January, he saw prisoner and another man riding about Richmond Common as if they were looking for something among the horses, and remained nearly an hour among them; subsequently the prosecutor missed two horses, now in the Police Office yard, which he (witness) found at Rockhampton. John Lusby, clerk to Charles Martyn, horse salesman, deposed that in the month of January last prisoner brought to the Bazaar two horses, which on the 21st of that month were sold by him (prisoner) privately to a Mr. Wittgenstein, of Brisbane, for £32; the descriptions correspond with those of the horses in the yard, but the witness cannot swear that the horses are identical. The other persons from Mr. Martyn's establishment gave similar evidence. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and allowed bail for his appearance. Mr. Driver conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Roberts cross-examined the witnesses on behalf of the prisoner.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. C. Burnell.

Peter M'Loughlin, seaman, found drunk and incapable on the Circular Quay, was fined 5s.

Henry Woodford, a seaman, surrendered himself as a deserter from the British barque Melrose, and a warrant charging him with that offence was produced; but the vessel having gone to sea, and there being no prosecution against him, he was discharged.

Hans Falle, a seaman of the barque Cambodia, was committed to seven days' hard labour in gaol for disobedience of lawful commands.

Francis Cook, owner of the schooner Goldseeker, appeared to answer the complaint of John Winchester, cook and steward of that vessel, who stated that he owed him for wages the sum of £12 10s., which he refused to pay. An order for the payment of £7 10s. was taken by consent.

William Bayliss, lighterman, was charged with having assaulted John H. Passmore, chief officer of the barque Jane. Complainant deposed that about one o'clock on Tuesday, he presented a bill at defendant's house, in Hamilton-lane, which he refused to pay, and used towards him (complainant) some very insulting language. Having shut the door in the face of complainant, he opened it again, and continued to give further abuse, then came down the steps, aimed a blow at defendant's face, which hit him on the shoulder, and lastly took hold of him and gave him a shaking. The bill complainant presented was for salvage of a lighter belonging to defendant, which he had picked up. Fined 40s., with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

In Banco.

Criminal Cases.—The Queen v. Furnell (special case); the Queen v. Hargraves (special case); the Queen v. Davis and another (special case); the Queen v. Keen and others (special case).

Motions.—Holloway v. Rutledge (reference from chambers); in the matter of the application of Sigerson for a prohibition; in the matter of the application of Booth for a prohibition.

Demurrers and Special Cases.—Morris v. the Bank of New South Wales (demurrer); Perry and another v. Towns and another (plaintiffs' and defendants' demurrers); Johnston v. Gordon (appeal case from District Court of Wagga Wagga); O'Brien v. Little (appeal case from District Court of Scone); Phillips v. Eaton (appeal from District Court of Muswellbrook); Seaman v. Hargraves (appeal from Northern District Court).

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock, Motions and Petitions.—Moore v. Hyland and others, hearing; Dean v. Byrnes and others, hearing.

Master's Office.—Bowden v. Shakeshaft, taxation; Ryan v. M'Guigan, to consider decree; Jenkins and others v. Jenkins and others report; Brodie v. Webster, report of approval of lease.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Ca Sa Motions.

Interpleader.

Mitchell v. Smethurst.

New Trial Motions.

Scanlon v. Jarrett	Johnson v. Goodchap
Wade v. Bates	Richards v. Royce
Bird v. Crotty	Woolcott v. Summons.

Causes for Trial.

Wright v. Elliott	Harland v. Hancock
Warren v. Keith	Elder v. Casey
M'Carthy v. Alexander	Fogarty v. Barnett
Mackenzie v.	Leathes v. Kosten
May v. Goulden	Demar v. Hammon
Thorne v. Baker	Moss v. Hart
Clarke v. Palmer	Mason v. Malabar
Cawley v. Dudley	Crawford v. Rankon
Grey v. Pratt	Fahey v. M'Mahon
Salter v. Leftwich	Perrit v. Joseph.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday morning, a gentleman named George Morant Simpson, well known in the city, died suddenly at his residence in Balmain. Mr. Simpson had been suffering from disease of the heart for some time, and was under medical treatment for it not long since, but had no regular medical attendant at the time of his death. On Wednesday evening he retired to rest at his usual hour; at about seven o'clock yesterday morning, a noise was heard in his room, when Mrs. Simpson went in and found him dying. Dr. Evans was immediately called in, but life was extinct before he arrived. A coroner's inquest on the body was held in the afternoon, and a verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned.

Cricket.—At a committee meeting of the Albert Club, held on the Domain ground yesterday, Messrs. Wilson, Burdekin, and Freeman were elected members. The eleven chosen to play the Newtown Club on Saturday, on the University ground are Captain Ward and Messrs. Laurence, Rowley, Curtis, Greville, Gorman, Docker, Cowlishaw, M'Kone, Curran, and Sullivan. On Saturday, also, the National Club plays a single-innings match with the Warwick Club on the Domain ground.

Coroner's Inquest.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Railway Hotel, George-street South, yesterday, on the body of a new-born female infant, the illegitimate offspring of a woman named Goldring, who, as stated in our issue of yesterday, was found, soon after giving birth to the child, under a dray in a yard at the foot of Market-street, on Wednesday morning last. From the medical testimony it appeared that the child was prematurely born, and had never breathed. Verdict accordingly.

Ornamental Jewellery.—That art of any kind should be in a state of progression in the colony must be a matter of congratulation, and especially mechanical art, not only as affording occupation for the skilled workman, whose general intelligence usually makes him an acceptable citizen, but as tending to associate in the character of its people the refinements common to all communities that have achieved a place among the civilized nations of the world. Occasional opportunities arise to bring this progress under notice. A piece of colonial workmanship in jewellery lately came under observation, which well deserves a word or two of commendation, not that it is superior to fine articles of a like description imported from Europe, this could not with reason be expected; the chief merit is in regard to this as to other articles of various kinds produced in the colony, that whilst in England or France they are the result of numerous operative departments, to each of which, perhaps, the artizan devotes exclusive attention, here they are nearly always the work of one hand. The subject in question is a masonic presentation medal, the manufacture of Mr. Jones, jeweller, George-street. The oval body is of standard gold. The edging on one side is formed of laurel, on the other of cassia foliage, which set off the voluted scroll of alternated dead and bright gold which surrounds the tablet. A blue enamel forms the ground of the tablet, in the centre of which is the Past-master's jewel. It is pendant by a blue ribbon, embellished with dead and bright gold bars, and bearing the familiar figure of the square and compass, which is likewise in gold. An inscription on the reverse indicates that it is a presentation from the brethren of the Australian Lodge of Harmony to the Grand Director of Ceremonies. The subject is not very elaborate in detail, but the taste in design and finish of the work is equal to any that London produces. At the same time was observed an elegant gold jewelled brooch, the work of the same establishment. A bright gold vine stalk, in a triangular shape, encloses a few leaves exquisitely wrought in dead metal, from which is pendant a cluster of grapes, formed by the small Moreton Bay pearls. A pleasing relief is obtained by the insertion of a small creeper, which, after clinging to the main vine stem, shoots out its pretty emerald flowerets among the grapes and leaves. This article, though displaying more taste than the medal, does not go beyond the excellence of its execution; both are highly creditable to the *atelier* of the exhibitor.

Boots and Shoes.—This Day.—For positive unreserved sale.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to invite the attention of boot and shoe makers, storekeepers, country buyers, and others, to his sale, this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482685

SUSSEX-STREET RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

An annual examination of children attending the Ragged School was held yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Lady Young (the patroness) and a large number of ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in the progress of the institution. The building was neatly ornamented with flags on the occasion, and the whole of the pupils presented a cleanliness of appearance and tidiness of attire which, while it spoke volumes for themselves and parents, rendered the name of the institution for the time being a misnomer. It is questionable, indeed, whether the children in any ordinary day-school are, as a rule, more respectably attired, or wear a more healthful and intelligent appearance than those who now, to the number of nearly two hundred, receive instruction under the auspices of the philanthropic Mr. Joy and his zealous assistants. No one who was present at the proceedings yesterday could fail to be impressed with the immense good which the school has effected and is capable of effecting in future. Situate in a rather obscure portion of the city, its very existence is unknown to many, but nevertheless it is quietly and slowly working out benefits the full extent of which it is impossible to overestimate, and conferring on society at large services of no common kind. If it be an advantage to diminish human misery and crime, if it be desirable to stem the torrent of vice which is ever gathering strength in this as in all large and populous cities—if, in short, it be politic and right to rescue the unfortunate and in many instances totally neglected children who roam our streets—then must every friend of the colony and of humanity acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Edward Joy, as the founder of an institution which is working out such good, and which, humble though it be, will associate his name hereafter in honourable connection with those good men who have made the elevation of the people and the education of the poor objects of their special labour. The school, we may state, is free to the pupils, and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions—an additional circumstance in its favour, and one that should commend it to the favourable notice of the public.

The proceedings commenced with prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Mills, after which the Dean of Sydney took the chair, and the examination was proceeded with by Miss Danne, who, in connection with her brother, Mr. Danne, has the immediate charge of the school. Questions in sacred history, in arithmetic, and general subjects were answered with tolerable accuracy — the girls especially evincing considerable acquaintance with the early Scripture narratives. Hymns were then sung, and some further questions having been put by the Dean, and answered, the ceremony of awarding the prizes commenced, Lady Young kindly undertaking to discharge this duty. The premiums consisted of neatly bound books, and, in addition to these, the most deserving girls received each a present in the form of a new print frock, while all were presented on leaving with sweetmeats plucked from a Christmas-tree suspended in the centre of the building. We give the names of the principal prize boys and girls:—

Prize Girls.—Annie Williams, Ellen Bedford, Harriet Atherton, J. Poulter, E. Boon.

Prize Boys.—W. Connell, G. George, A. Green, E. Carlow, P. Quayle, A. Lancaster.

Prize to girl in service.—Eleanor M'Anally.

Prize for skill in work.—T. M'Anally.

Prizes to boys in service.—John Dunn, James Connell, John M'Cormack, Edward Jones, D. Reddan, William O'Brian.

Prizes consisting of small books were also presented to various scholars for good behaviour and regularity of attendance.

After the presentation of prizes had concluded, the children again sang a hymn, and the Dean offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.

Mr. Joy then addressed a few remarks to the audience. They would have observed that the children were not so advanced in knowledge as the children in other schools. The cause of this was that these children were obtained from the poorest and most neglected families in that part of the city, and that as soon as any of the parents were able to afford it, their children were taken to other schools. The character of the Ragged School was by that means kept down to the level of the class from which it was recruited. The great object of the promoters of the movement was to make the children love God and their parents; to get them on in reading and writing, and to put them in the way of earning their own livelihood. Bearing this in mind, he felt satisfied that it would be admitted that a great work was being carried on.

The Dean of Sydney said he felt sure that everyone present must have been highly gratified with what they had seen and heard, and at the same time satisfied with the progress that had been made in the school. At present, the children were beginners, but he had no doubt that if they continued to be as well trained as they had hitherto been, they would, at the next examination, display greater proficiency. The education of the children and their industrial training were matters of importance; but the principal benefit attending this school was its moral effect. He had no doubt that the statements that had been made from time to time, as to the improvement of this part of the city, since the establishment of the Ragged School, could be fully borne out; indeed, the alteration had been very noticeable and gratifying. He had personally derived much pleasure from the afternoon's proceedings, and he was confident that the other friends of the institution present had watched them with equal interest, and would do all in their power to further the object.

Mr. Joy then briefly proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean of Sydney for his attendance and assistance in the proceedings.

The Rev. S. C. Kent, in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the respectable appearance the children presented, which was one of the most gratifying results of the school. The parents were beginning to take a pride in their children, and wished to see them well clothed. No one could fail to rejoice at this effect being wrought in the cases of numbers of children who were previously ragged and wretched, and had no one to care for them. There was another point that ought not to be forgot—many of these children had worked for themselves, and had saved money with which they had purchased caps and other small articles of clothing, some of them being entirely clothed as the result of the labours they had performed in connexion with this institution.

The Dean of Sydney then briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, and the proceedings terminated, several of the visitors remaining to inspect the specimens of the children's work, and to inform themselves in other ways as to the management of the institution.

Mr. Justice Wise entered the school shortly before the proceedings concluded, and he expressed his gratification at the respectable and intelligent appearance of the children, a sentiment which was fully concurred in by the other visitors.

The Defenceless State of Sydney.—Writing on the 9th instant upon this subject, "A Forecastle-man" says:—The late articles in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 8th and 9th current, directing attention to the defences of the harbour, or more properly speaking the absence of defence in the event of attack, the subject is sufficiently important to stir up a latent spark in my declining years and with much diffidence, as a very old naval man, I should unhesitatingly recommend, on account of economy, efficiency and every other requisite to meet the present question,—a fleet of ten or more of the modern screw steam gun boats of from 60 to 20-horse power (see page 199 Navy List for January, 1862), carrying a heavy Armstrong armament, rocket tubes, &c., and in every respect fitted for their work,—such a force would be available to attack an enemy in any position, and would be a formidable and destructive battery, having the advantage also of being laid up and unmanned when not wanted for active service.

The Presbyterian Church, Orange. — On Monday evening, a tea meeting and concert took place in aid of the funds of the Presbyterian church building fund, Orange. The tea meeting came off in a spacious tent tent erected alongside the court-house. The visitors—comprising all classes of the community—were so numerous, that they could not be accommodated at once; so they divided themselves into two parties, and lined the tables by turns. Some idea may be formed of the attendance, by the size of the tent which was sixty feet long by twenty feet wide. The lady caterers were unremitting in their efforts to provide for the refection of their numerous guests, who, without exception, expressed themselves gratified with the tea, neither expense nor trouble having been spared in furnishing the tables, which were covered with a profusion of delicacies. The concert was held in the new court-house, which was crowded to suffocation. Speaking of it as an amateur performance, the concert was an eminent success, not a single hitch or slip occurring from beginning to end. The proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of £35.—*Western Examiner.*

We have been requested by Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen to the particular attention of boot and shoe dealers, storekeepers, and others to their extensive sale of boots and shoes, at 11 o'clock, this day. The goods are for unreserved sale, chiefly from the manufactory of Postock and Co.—Adv.

RIFLE MATCH.

A match took place at the Military Butts, Paddington, yesterday afternoon, between No. 1 and No. 4 Central Companies—ten men from each. Conditions: fifteen shots each—five each at the respective ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards. The weather was very favourable; and the shooting, as will be seen from the appended score, was remarkably good:—

No. 1 Company.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Captain Raymond ...	0 1 1 2 1	0 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	9
Lieutenant Freeman	0 1 0 0 1	1 1 1 0 0	1 1 0 0 0	7
Private Johnston ...	0 0 1 0 3	0 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	14
Wickham ...	1 1 1 0 1	1 1 2 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	13
Close ...	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0 0	1 1 0 1 2	11
Campbell ...	2 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 1 1	9
Hunt ...	0 0 1 1 1	1 1 0 2 1	1 1 1 0 1	12
Quodling ...	0 2 1 1 2	1 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	8
Jackson ...	2 0 2 2 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 1 0 0 0	15
R. C. Walker	1 1 3 1 0	1 2 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 0	15
				113

No. 4 Company.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieutenant Campbell	0 1 2 0 1	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1	15
Sergeant Prince ...	2 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0 1	1 2 1 1 0	15
Corporal I. G. Levey	0 0 1 2 1	2 0 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	12
Golden ...	0 1 1 1 1	0 1 1 2 1	0 1 1 1 1	13
Private Brown ...	0 0 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 2	10
G. W. Graham	1 1 0 1 1	1 1 2 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	13
Davis ...	3 1 2 0 1	0 1 0 0 1	0 1 0 1 0	11
Heaney ...	2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1	17
Ormsby ...	1 1 2 1 0	0 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1	11
Slade ...	1 0 0 0 2	0 0 1 0 1	1 0 0 1 1	8
				125

No. 4 Company winning by twelve points.

THE WERRIBEE ENCAMPMENT.

(*From the Argus.*)

As the approaching encampment at the Werribee is now attracting a good deal of interest, we give the arrangements so far as they have been completed. Wednesday, the 16th instant, will be occupied in marching into camp, and, as it is termed, settling down. On Thursday morning there will be a general parade, and the rifle matches will commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. Good Friday will, of course, be occupied solely with Divine service and the ordinary camp duties. On Saturday, after morning drill, the rifle matches will be resumed, and will continue throughout the day. Sunday will be spent in the usual manner. On Monday will take place the military operations, on a scale of grandeur and completeness never yet attempted in the colonies. Tuesday will be devoted to the conclusion of the rifle matches, the camp races, and athletic sports, the programme of which will be varied, and productive, it is expected, of first-class amusement. On Wednesday, the camp will be broken up. The arrangements for the great display, on Easter Monday, will be pretty much as follows:—In the first place, the public itself will be provided for by the erection of a grand stand, similar to that recently placed on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. This stand will be built on the steep bank of the Werribee, on the side opposite to that of the mimic battle-field. The safety as well as the convenience of sight-seers will thus be insured, for, in the course of the fight, a good deal of powder will be burnt, and several mines and field-works will be sprung and blown up. As soon as all the preparations are made, which will be between eleven and twelve o'clock, the mimic warfare will commence, and will last from four to five hours. On the east bank of the Werribee, there is in course of construction a strong field-work, or rather redoubt, and another, which will also be the central point of the fight, will be thrown up on the western side. The whole force will be divided into two parts, or miniature armies, each composed of the three arms, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and having also a corps of engineers attached to it. The attacking force will be under the personal orders of the colonel-commanding, and the defending force will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rede, of the Geelong Rifle Regiment.—Mr. Haines has stated that it is the intention of the Government to recommend the House to make provision for paying the expenses of the up-country corps on their way to the site of the encampment.

The manner in which the prizes are to be distributed in the various rifle contests is likely to give great encouragement to the volunteers. The following is a part of the programme:—1. Match open to all Victorian Volunteers. Five rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Hythe position; any ammunition. Rifles of the Government bore, with a minimum pull of trigger of 6lb., and without slings, shades, or telescope sights.

Prizes—at 200 yards, £20, £10, and six of £5. At 500, £30, £20, £10, and five of £5. At 600, £40, £30, £20, £10, and five of £5.

The twenty best at 200, 500, and 600, will each receive a prize of £5, and, with the next forty, will be entitled to compete in match two. Entry, 10s.

2. Match open to the sixty best in the preceding match. Ten rounds at 700, 800, and 900 yards. Conditions as before.

Prizes—£10 to the best at each distance; and to the best at the three together the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association, and a cup, value £200.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.; at the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Bay-street, opposite the Lady of the Lake, at 11 o'clock, Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Guano; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Hosiery, Slops, Canvas, Woolpacks.

MESSRS. CHARLES MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Woollen Goods, Canvas, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Nails, Grates, Fire Bricks, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Sugars, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Educational Works and Standard Novels.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Stored Boxes, Watches, Drapery, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—On the premises of Mr. N. Wilson, opposite Jamison-street, at 10 o'clock, Shop Fixtures, Fittings, &c.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At his New Depot, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Milch Cows, Hay, Bran, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, Fruit, Poultry, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Eggs, &c.; at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness.

MR. J. LAWRENCE.—At Lloyd's Rooms, MELBOURNE, at 12 o'clock, Barque Time and Truth.

The Newcastle Colliers.—The following letter appears in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, signed by a "Miner at Wallsend:"—In your leading article of the 5th instant, you give the public to understand that the miners of this district are courting and preparing themselves for a strike. The Wallsend miners are specially pointed out as making a demand of 1s. per yard and 3d. per ton extra for getting coal. Now, sir, had you been so good and truthful as to have given the public to understand that there were not more than fifteen to twenty men demanding the advance in price, and that they were working in the new pit, and had one of the greatest difficulties of coal mining to contend with, viz., a very hard coal, plentifully interspersed with *black brass*, I would not have deemed it necessary to have sent these few lines to you. You will understand, sir, the Wallsend new pit is sunk 26 chains, to the dip of the old pit is about 70 feet deeper, and consequently is, according to a well known mineral law, much harder and more difficult to get; so hard is it that the men had and have to work more like beasts than human creatures to earn their much abused restricted day's wage, 11s. 4d. But, sir, the miners at Wallsend are not so unreasonable as the public might be led to infer from your leader of the 6th instant. True, the miners did demand a rise of price for the new pit, they were led to do so by the statements put forth by the men who were then working in pit; but ultimately they were induced to reconsider their demands, and they finally came to the determination not to press them until places had been again allotted by ballot, and not till the new men had given them a fair trial, and then the body of men will again consider what is best to be done. If they were to press the matter at the present time there is not the least doubt but what their demands would be acceded to. Look at the trade which the Wallsend Company has to supply. Would they lose it on account of a petty 3d. per ton, to be paid to about twenty miners, when the same coal, on account of its hardness, will fetch 1s. more per ton than the coal from the old pit? Not they. But this is not what the miners of Wallsend wish to do; they want fair play, and fair play they will give to their master. And for why? Simply because he treats them as *men*, and they can and do appreciate his kindness and forbearance. This explanation is, I think, necessary to show that there is no appearance of a strike at Wallsend at the present time, and I give it as my opinion, if the miners of other collieries were to be dealt with as they are at Wallsend, the public would not be troubled with the cry "the miners are going to strike." By inserting the above you will much oblige, yours, &c.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapery, slops, navy canvas, woollens, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

MELBOURNE.

[From our Correspondent.]

Tuesday Morning, April 8.—The House of Assembly and the Press are at issue, and a victim is to be sacrificed in order that its dignity may suffer no abatement. The privileges of the House have been invaded. Honorable members have been accused of bribing and of being bribed. Country newspapers have stated that the ridiculous sum of £50 has been offered by a sitting member to buy off the opposition of one at the time seeking election. Another member, new to the dignity and its privileges, has dined with his constituents, and has explained to them how members are or have been bought and sold. Indignant at finding his amusing speech reported, he has publicly denied using the words, and privately begged the reporter to be silent. And the Press has commented on all this, and has seriously annoyed the House in general, and Mr. Frazer in particular. This gentleman, getting up in an irate mood and reading the *Argus*, finds in a leading article of that journal on our police investigation now going on the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Fraser alleges that the men have some grievances. Why is it, then, that they have not claimed redress in the manner provided by law? What has induced them to prefer laying their complaints before a member of the House to placing them before a board of inquiry? For that member to get up in his place, and insinuate that the gentlemen appointed to investigate the charge of insubordination are personal friends of Captain Standish is a proceeding as vile and cowardly as any member of the House can be guilty of. What officer of the public is safe from this kind of attack on the part of some privileged ruffian whom accident may have pitchforked into the House?"

Mr. Frazer naturally enough takes the term "privileged ruffian" as applied to himself. The article is read by the clerk. The Assembly declares it to be "a scandalous breach of the privileges of this House," and the publisher is ordered to be called to the bar on Wednesday. But Mr. Frazer is destined to be disappointed. The *Argus* thus disposes of the call:—"At the instance of Mr. Frazer, the publisher of this journal is to be brought before the House—at least he is to be summoned, which may mean quite a different thing. The Assembly may summon publishers, just as Owen Glendower called the spirits—'but will they come when you do call for them?' To summon a publisher is a very simple proceeding; to vote an article to be 'a gross breach of privilege,' is the easiest, as it is the most harmless way, of rebutting it. But does the Assembly intend us to tremble at its awful word, or to take it as anything more serious than an idle boast, pronounced in one of its many vacant moods?"

* * * * * * *

In the contest to which we are now committed, the House of Assembly is again assured that there is not the smallest prospect of any satisfaction being obtained from *The Argus*, of the kind which it desires. We should be unworthy of the position we occupy, untrue to the motto which heads this article, and disloyal to the spirit of our order, if, in any one single respect, we depart from our duty to the public from terror of the powers which the House claims, and which it threatens to exercise. On Wednesday next, therefore, members may as well make up their minds for a disappointment. The show may be prepared, but the principal actor shall be wanting. Mr. Speaker may have clothed himself in his most gorgeous majesty—the Black Rod may be in his sternest livery—the legislators themselves arrayed in their utmost terrors, but, in the burlesque which is to follow, the sole performers will be the members themselves."

The question at issue is, what are the privileges of the House. The Constitution Act contains a clause giving the Victorian Legislature the power to "define" their privileges. Early in the first session the Ministry of the day introduced and carried an Act which, without reciting any former Act, or attempting to "define" the privileges of the House of Assembly, declares that they shall be in all respects the same as those enjoyed by the British House of Commons. The *Argus* points out the informality of this Act, and the absurdity of seeking to invest such a body as the Victorian Assembly with all the unknown extent of hereditary rights of the Commons of England, which have been fought for in the field, and died for on the scaffold. There can be little doubt as to the victory of the Press over the Parliament in this case, but there is plenty of room for fear that some frightful absurdities may be committed by which representative institutions will suffer discredit.

Mr. George Higinbotham, formerly editor of the *Argus*, and the rejected of Brighton at the last election, has just been returned to represent that constituency in the Assembly. Mr. W. Brodribb, who defeated Mr. Higinbotham at the general election, has sailed for England with his family, having previously placed his resignation in Mr. Speaker's hands. Mr. W. J. Clarke and Mr. James Smith, the editor of the Melbourne *Punch*, at once issued addresses; but, as their views on all matters were identical, the latter gave way in favour of Mr. Clarke. The constituency, however, invited Mr. Higinbotham to come forward, and that gentleman consented, referring to the former contest, and declaring that now, as then, he would only enter the House a free man, unfettered with one single pledge. He would not ask for a vote, nor willingly permit his friends to do so. As regards his feeling towards the Government, there was no man who was more conscious of the importance of a good Government holding office than he was; and he would promise that if the present Government should resign in consequence of any vote of his, it would be under circumstances in which the entire responsibility of their resignation would rest on themselves. The contest was a very severe one. Ministers were active in opposing him, because they fear his vote may be against them on the third reading of the Land Bill. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

Clarke	298
Higinbotham	396

We quote from the *Argus* as follows:—

Mr. George Coppin is about to erect a new theatre. It is to be named the Covent Garden Theatre.

Another daily penny journal has appeared at Bendigo. Like that recently commenced at Castlemaine, it is published in the evening.

The following extraordinary paragraph has found its way to the *Ballarat Star*, and not on All-Fool's Day:—"By telegram from Melbourne we learn it is currently reported that Dr. George Neumayer, director of the magnetic survey; Mr. Samuel Walker M'Gowan, the general superintendent of electric telegraphs; and Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, the well-know artist, have resolved to start for Flinders River on an exploring expedition early this week. Our telegram is silent as to whether the proposed expedition is to be under Government patronage, or is merely undertaken by these gentlemen at their own proper cost for their own personal gratification. All three of the gentlemen named are enthusiastic students in the respective departments to which they have devoted their abilities, and it seems probable that, fired with the recent accounts received from Carpentaria through the instrumentality of Commander Norman, they have resolved to spend a vacation in making the grand tour at their own cost, for scientific and artistic purposes. Should the rumour prove correct, and the trio really proceed to Flinders River, we may in due time safely promise ourselves to be the recipients of information on some startlingly novel meteorological phenomena from the first-mentioned, a prospectus for a scheme of Indo-Australian telegraphs from the second, and from the last a series of life-like pictures of the mountain and river scenery of this newly-opened and mysterious region."

Mr. Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle continues to attract such large audiences to the Princess' Theatre that it will be repeated every night for a week to come. In order to give adequate effect to various comedies now in rehearsal, the lessee has engaged Mr. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heir, and Mrs. Alfred Phillips.

The opening services of St. George's Presbyterian church, Collingwood, on Sunday, despite the unpromising aspect of the weather, were exceedingly well attended on each occasion, the afternoon and evening services especially being crowded to excess. The collection in aid of the building fund amounted to over £80.

A monument to the memory of Burke, the explorer, is about to be erected at Fryerstown, near Castlemaine, in the shape of a mechanics' institute.

Mr. O'Shanassy stated the other night, in the House, that the question whether Mr. Howitt should be instructed to explore the country between Cooper's Creek and Western Australia was under consideration by the Exploring Committee. For his own part, however, he thought that Victoria had done enough for the present in the way of exploration.

There have just been issued from the Government Printing-office a series of returns relating to "juvenile prisoners," which merit—which, indeed, should command—the earnest attention of the Legislature. These returns are:—(1.) A return showing the number of children under fourteen years of age committed to prison in the colony within the last two years. (2.) The nature of offence, and the term of imprisonment in each case. (3.) Also similar returns respecting youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty years. The number of convictions of children under fourteen years of age was 230, of which 156 were males, 65 females, and 9 not specified; of "youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty years," there were 639, of which 409 were males, 228 females, and 2 not specified; making a "grand total" of 869 convictions. There were not 869 persons convicted, as the headings to the several returns imply, and as were verbally asked for; that was the number of convictions. Many, it will be seen, were convicted more than once, some half-a-dozen times. But each conviction appears in the returns as one of the children or youths, making up the 869. Of course, in proportion as the number of individuals convicted, the stronger is the case made in support of reformatories; for, if each conviction represented only a boy or girl convicted, and not appearing again in the returns, it might be supposed that imprisonment does something towards lessening juvenile crime. How far this is from being the case will plainly appear upon minute analysis of the returns which show cases of second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and of girls between fourteen and twenty, even seven convictions.

At the usual meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society, on Wednesday last, despatches from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope were laid upon the table, having been received by Mr. Embling. These despatches stated that the two principal causes of delay in forwarding the animals written for had been—firstly, the difficulty of procuring proper specimens for acclimatisation purposes; and, secondly, the want of direct communication with this colony. Now, however, that the Zoological Society of London had sent out an agent to the Cape, specially charged with procuring animals for England, the Colonial Secretary hoped to procure some suitable to our wants. In addition to this, the Government have published a notice in the *Gazette* intimating their willingness to purchase, on account of the Victorian Government, specimens of the eland, koodoo, hartbeest, gnu, quagga, gemsbrok, bontebok, springbok, blesbok, and many other of the antelope species.

Miners' Luck.—As a piece of quiet miners' luck, we may relate a story we have just heard, and which we have no reason to doubt, although we do not exactly pledge ourselves for its accuracy. A party of four men, working a puddling-machine in Snake Gully, at the head of Blackman's Lead, some time last week, came upon a nugget weighing about 20 lbs. Wishing to keep the matter quiet, one of them posted with the precious treasure to Melbourne, and returned with its value, some £900. A jollification followed, which ended in a row, and so (we are informed) the matter leaked out. The partnership was thereupon dissolved; but whether the lucky finders have departed to invest their savings in freehold land, or whether they are still trying their luck, separately, in the old nuggetty ground of Blackman's Lead, we are unable to say.—*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, April 2.

TASMANIA.

Via Melbourne, we have news to the 4th, from Hobart Town, and 5th, from Launceston.

His Excellency the Governor has declined to comply with the prayer of a petition, lately presented, praying him to dismiss his present advisers (on the *ad valorem* duty question), and dissolve Parliament.

The *Mercury* of the 2nd says:—We understand that information has been received by the authorities to the effect that a company of the 40th Regiment may be shortly expected to replace the detachment of the 12th at present stationed in Hobart Town.

In reference to the non-arrival of the commission of His Excellency, Colonel Gore Brown, by the last mail, the *Mercury* remarks:—Although the usual interval between the appointment of a colonial Governor to the administration of affairs and the issue of his commission has more than elapsed in the case of Colonel Gore Browne, his Excellency has not yet received his full commission as Governor. From letters to hand, it is understood that his Excellency's administration of the government of New Zealand, during which the unhappy Maori war originated, is at present the subject of investigation by the Imperial authorities. Under these circumstances, Colonel Gore Browne's appointment to the Viceroyalty of Tasmania, on his removal from New Zealand, was a remarkable proof of confidence on the part of the Queen's Government. But the rigid laws of the public service probably require that the commission of Governor-in-Chief of this island shall not be forwarded to his Excellency until circumstances allow it to be invested with the significance of a formal exoneration from all blame in connection with the unfortunate transactions in New Zealand, and to be accompanied by other marks of her Majesty's favour.

The Ministry and the Ad Valorem Duties.—The *Launceston Examiner*, touching upon the duty of Government with reference to the abandonment of a system of taxation which has proved universally obnoxious, says:—Parliament is expected to assemble in June. Either the *ad valorem* duties will have to go, or the Ministers will have to go. Public opinion is unmistakable, and the fallacy and folly of protection to native industry has been illustrated at the cost of everybody. The Ad Valorem Act ought to be repealed unconditionally, as unsound in principle, troublesome, vexatious, and unjust in its operation. Instead of looking about for a substitute to keep up the revenue, the expenditure ought to be diminished.

Sudden Death of the Rev. J. M'Intyre.—We regret to learn that this gentleman, the minister of the Church of England at Deloraine, dropped dead from his horse on Sunday last. The cause of this melancholy occurrence was the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Coal.—A judgment has been pronounced upon the samples of coal extracted from the new seam discovered at Port Arthur. Gentlemen who have a full knowledge of all that has been attempted and all that has failed with regard to the development of the coal resources of Tasmania have expressed the opinion that the material now found would successfully compete with the finest coals at Newcastle if it could be sent into the market at the same price; and the further opinion that where this seam has been found a much thicker seam would be discovered by a deeper boring. We have now for the first time established the fact that coal exists in Tasmania, of at least equal quality to the choicest specimens supplied from the New South Wales mines. We have found this good coal lying deep underneath the seams of inferior quality which we have hitherto been working. We want nothing more, surely, to stimulate us to a patient and persevering search after a marketable mineral.—*Ibid.*

Galena.—Mr. J. Smith has forwarded to this office a small specimen of galena, obtained in the neighbourhood of the Leven, not very remote from the copper ore. The specimen appears to be rich in metal, but the exact value of the discovery can only be ascertained by careful assay.—*Launceston Examiner*, April 3.

Resignation of Mr. William Archer.—The hon. member for Devon has addressed a letter to his constituents, announcing his intention of retiring from Parliament. He will formally resign his seat at the end of the present month. Mr. Archer says he sees no hope at present of the formation of a Government of a character to inspire general confidence, and adds:—"The extraordinary course pursued by certain prominent members of the Opposition left no chance to the independent members of the House of Assembly but to maintain in power the present Ministers, however much they might differ from them on some important points of policy—however much they might deplore the adoption of the present obnoxious and retrograde tariff, and the absence of any effort for the reduction of the public expenditure."—*H. T. Mercury.*

Capture of a Shark.—The same paper mentions having seen the head of a young tiger-shark, teethed in a manner truly formidable, and measuring six feet ten inches in length, which was taken on Monday evening in the river, opposite Government House, at a distance of only about a hundred yards from the shore, with a common eel line.

Effects of Restrictions on Trade.—With the exception of the steamer Royal Shepherd, and the brig Lady Denison, we have just now no vessels in port. The great barrier of heavy port charges, light dues, &c., has driven most of the old traders to and from Launceston away to the free harbours of New Zealand, or elsewhere. Special negotiations have to be entered into, and arrangements made, by merchants here, prior to any intercolonial shipowner consenting to clear his vessel out for Launceston. No vessels seeking cargo enter here now; no speculative traders from the adjoining colonies are induced to employ their capital here in purchasing our produce; and thus matters must remain, if the barrier of heavy charges is to be maintained. We have no faith in any less effective remedy for this evil, under which the agricultural and commercial classes alike suffer, than by making Launceston a free port.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

Escape of a Prisoner.—The Carcoar correspondent of the *Western Examiner* states that the other morning three troopers, all well armed, arrived at that place, *en route* for Bathurst, with a horse dray containing six prisoners, the seventh having effected his escape. He was not missed until they had been more than half-an-hour in town. The prisoners were committed by the Bench at Forbes, and the man that escaped was forwarded to take his trial for robbery with violence.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.

By way of Melbourne, we have news from Dunedin to the 25th ultimo.

The *Witness* of the 22nd says:—The escort came in on Thursday afternoon, with the undermentioned quantities of gold:—Tuapeka, 6053 ozs. 15 dwts.; Waitahuna, 1270 ozs. 10 dwts.; Waipori, none. Total, 7324 ozs. 5 dwts.

The Tuapeka correspondent of the *Daily Times*, writing to that journal, states that, of late, a kind of ague or low fever has been very prevalent on the gold-fields, especially at Wetherstone's. Unfortunately, the site of the township of Wetherstone's is little better than a swamp, and the filth which must necessarily accumulate from the collection of such a large number of men is retained on the spot. As a necessary consequence noxious gases are evolved, and to such extent as may possibly produce malaria. The number of deaths from low fever have been numerous, and in many instances, when the disease has not been fatal, the sufferers have been compelled to leave the district, and if poor, take refuge in the Dunedin hospital.

The *Daily Times* of March 19, says, very truly—"It may astonish some of our neighbouring colonists to hear that land in the city of Dunedin has been sold during the week at a price equal to the enormous figure of £80,000 per acre."

The *Argus* correspondent, writing on the 25th to that paper, remarks:—

"A constant call is being made by the diggers for the outfit of parties to prospect, not for coal, but for the more precious metal, and without some effective steps are being taken, and with good result, all acquainted with the diggings anticipate the population upon them becoming exceedingly limited in the winter months. Not that the winter is likely to be at all so severe as many of the strangers anticipate. The universal testimony of old residenters is that, though it may chance to be a severe season, such having occasionally occurred, the Otago winter is, in many respects, a season preferable to the summer, the weather coming more in tracks, and being less diversified by the heavy winds and rains which usually, in the summer season, prevail. It is the short day and the impassable roads—implying a reduced income and an increased expenditure—which constitute the real drawbacks to the diggings in the winter season; and, without some new ground being opened up, there will be an increased disposition on the part of the miners to return to their old Victorian haunts.

"Notwithstanding that the diggings keep rather below than above their average produce, the speculative demand for building allotments and township land continues unabated. Only this week, a piece of country situated immediately behind the town of Dunedin, which was bought but a very short time ago for £700, including a house erected upon it, realised something like £6000. The property in question, now known as the township of Roslin, was divided into allotments for building purposes, and at the sale brought the following prices:—Seven half-acre allotments, from £50 to £140 each. The same number of acre allotments, from £105 to £135. Sixteen quarter-acre allotments from £26 to £54. Another similar lot, from £28 to £57. Three-quarter-acre and house, £340; and eight allotments of quarter-acre each, £35 to £65. The total amount realised at the sale was £3817 10s., and estimating the portion reserved by the proprietor at the same rate, the entire value may fairly be considered to be the amount I have stated. The success of this and similar sales has instigated some of the more speculative jobbers to create, so far as their imagination and paper are concerned, townships rejoicing in such names as St. Kilda, and others familiar to Victorian ears; but to appreciate the value of the flaming advertisements by which the properties are puffed requires but a very slight knowledge of the localities; and I need not say that the estimate of the fitness of the places for human habitation is not usually very high. An irrecoverable swamp or an inaccessible hill is generally the favourite resort of these speculative geniuses, who seem to realise the Shakesperian metaphor, by finding 'good in everything.'

"The habit would appear also not to be confined alone to speculators, but to affect the Government as well, for in the selection of their mining townships they do not get the credit of being very choice, the township of Weatherstone, for instance, being mere swamp."

Primitive Methodist Chapel Anniversary, West Maitland.—The anniversary services of the above place of worship were held on Sunday and Monday last. Three sermons were preached on Sunday, those in the morning and evening by Mr. G. B. Goold, of Sydney, and in the afternoon by the Rev. P. Lane. A public tea was provided in the chapel on Monday, after which was held a religious service, presided over by the Rev. G. James, pastor of the church. After some remarks suitable for the occasion, the chairman read the report, which was of a favourable character. The present debt on the building was £180, for which the society had to pay ten per cent. interest. The income for the year was £60—the expenditure £24 12s. He hoped the treasurer's balance, together with the proceeds of the present services, would enable them to pay £40 off the principal, besides meeting the half-year's interest now due to the mortgagee, and other incidental expenses. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Lane, Mr. G. B. Goold, and the Rev. Mr. Hills, who spoke at some length on Christian activity and Christian usefulness. A collection was then made, by which a considerable sum was raised.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Shocking Murder of a Blackfellow.—During the last eight or ten days two or three tribes of blackfellows from Braidwood, Yass, and Bland Plains have visited this town (Queanbeyan), giving us a display of their deep degradation, in wandering the streets by day, drunk and quarrelsome, and assembling nightly for "corroboree." Yesterday afternoon a report reached us that the body of one of these blacks, supposed to be Billy the Ram, was found dead on the bank of the river, near Dr. Hayley's residence. Later in the day, Dr. Morton, the coroner, furnished us with the following particulars gathered from the depositions taken at the inquest. Last Tuesday night the blacks were encamped on the bank of the Queanbeyan River, opposite the Oaks, the residence of Dr. Hayley, from which place the inmates saw the camp fires and heard noises as of quarrelling amongst the blackfellows and their gins. The next day a son of Dr. Hayley saw three or four blacks digging a hole a little distance from their camp, and near the camp something wrapped in a blanket like a dead body. Information was given to the police, and senior constable Reilly proceeded to the spot and disinterred the body, which was rolled up in a blanket, doubled, and tied up. At the bottom of the grave there were a tin pot, necklace, and several articles of attire. The body was that of a male about forty years of age: decomposition had set in; the cuticle was partly pulled off; there was a wound just below the right shoulder, penetrating the muscles to the bone, made apparently by a tomahawk or spear; the right wrist was dislocated, and the left arm nearly severed a little below the shoulder, the bone being broken through; the head had undergone considerable injuries from contusions, the face was much disfigured, the front teeth loosened, and the left eye knocked out, and a fracture of the skull. The jury found a verdict, "that the deceased was murdered by certain aboriginals unknown, by various wounds having been inflicted upon him by means of tomahawks or other implements."—*Golden Age*, April 5.

Stone Pulpit for St. Paul's Church.—A very handsome stone pulpit has just been erected in St. Paul's Church, West Maitland, the joint gift of two members of the congregation. The pulpit (which is formed of a fine Ravensfield stone), is not yet quite finished, some portions requiring to be executed after its erection, but it is evident already that it is one of the most perfect works of art in the Australian colonies. It is the handiwork of Mr. Yates, and its value has been estimated by another sculptor at £200.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Prince Consort Statue.—A meeting (convened by circular) of gentlemen desirous of aiding in the object contemplated by the Prince Consort's Statue Association, was held in the Northumberland Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was very limited. Mr. G. B. White presided. There was a difference of opinion as to whether it would not be more advisable to erect a monument of some kind in the locality, than to send funds out of the place in order to aid in the erection of one in the metropolis. It was finally agreed that the meeting should be looked on as a preliminary one only, and that a public meeting should be held in the School of Arts on Tuesday, to consider the matter.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Lecture in Aid of the Maitland Hospital.—The Rev. John Watsford delivered a lecture in the School of Arts, on Monday evening, in aid of the funds of the Maitland Hospital. Dr. Scott occupied the chair. The attendance was very numerous—the room being crowded as well as the lobby and gallery. The proceeds from the sale of tickets and admission fees will amount to about £20, which sum, being supplemented by an equal sum by the Government, will constitute a handsome gift to that institution.—*Mercury.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£479	2	10
Gin	271	17	4
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	8	10	8
Rum	359	16	0
Perfumed spirits	9	1	2
Wine	125	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	62	14	0
Cigars	21	15	9
Tea	147	15	6
Coffee and chicory	18	13	4
Sugar, unrefined	32	10	0
Opium	137	0	4
Bonding warehouse duty	63	0	0
Pilotage	25	0	4
Dues	1	0	0
Total	£1763	17	0

The Escorts arrived to-day with the following quantities of gold-dust:—Western, 10,540 ozs. 17 dwts. 13 grs. Southern, 4929 ozs. 5 dwts. 10 grs. Northern, 819 ozs. 9 dwts. 12 grs. Total, 16,289 ozs. 12 dwts. 11 grs.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. 199 bales of wool were catalogued, of which 69 were withdrawn. The wool market is a little firmer, and there was more animation exhibited, but prices are unaltered. Greasy and scoured wools, however, are still dull of sale. The principal lots sold were as follows:—21 bales fleece, JS, 17½d; 16 bales, CJ, 17d.; 30 bales, MO over diamond, 19d.; 10 bales, ECP, 16½d. The prices realised for the several lots sold ranged thus:—Fleece, 15d. to 20¾d.; grease, 9d. to 12¼d.; handwashed, 12½d. to 17d.; mixed, 4d. to 15d.

Sheepskins are not quite so firm. The supply was small, and most of the lots consisted of inferior skins. The prices obtained ranged from 3d to 6½d. per lb.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, and without any alteration. Of 59 casks offered, 7 were withdrawn. The prices obtained ranged from 30s. to 34s. per cwt.

Hides continue without any alteration. The highest price obtained to-day was 14s. 9d. each for two lots of 50 and 34. About 320 hides were sold at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 3d. each for light hides, and 11s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. each for middling and heavy hides.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, held to-day, 50 bales of wool were catalogued, the whole of which were sold at rates fully equal to last week. The principal lots were:—15 bales fleece, HC, 1s. 3d.; 8 bales, JR, 1s. 5d.; 9 bales, AC, 1s. 2¾d. Prices ranged as follows:—Fleece, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6¼d.; locks, 4d. to 12½d.; mixed, 3½d. to 10d. About 2781 sheepskins were sold at 3¾d. to 7d. per lb. 43 casks of tallow were sold at 32s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

By the City of Sydney we have Melbourne papers to the 8th instant. The Customs' revenue collected during the week amounted to £18,226 12s. 2d. From the *Argus* we extract the following:—

We have nothing new to report in the money market. The banks buy bills on England at par, and sell at 1 per cent premium for sixty days' sight, 2 per cent. premium for thirty days' sight, and 2½ per cent. for small sums at sight.

To-day the markets have been very quiet. The cargo of sugar ex Ellen was offered for sale, and partially withdrawn. There has been very little doing in flour.

In the stock and share market the following sales are reported:—Government debentures, at 104½; Bank of Victoria, at £32 15s; Hobson's Bay Railway shares, at £48 to £49; Colonial Bank shares, at £6 3s 6d; Australasian Insurance Company, £1 16s.

The subjoined report of the Melbourne markets is from the *Herald* of the 7th instant.

This has been one of the dullest weeks of the year with regard to business transactions, and we have consequently but little in the shape of operations in these markets to review, prices having, with few exceptions, undergone no alteration. Decidedly, the leading feature of the week's trade has been the movement which has taken place in the sugar market, the effect of the very large arrivals from Mauritius. The cargoes of the Lady Agnes Duff and Cecrops, 13,782 bags in all, were privately quitted at an advance on previous quotations, and counters have gone up nearly or quite £1 per ton in consequence of the reported scarcity of these qualities in the Mauritius market. The Sugar Company's present rates are as follow:—Loaf, £60; first white, £50; cossipore, £51, second white, £47; first counter, £43; yellow, £40; and second counter, £38. Large quantities of tea have come into port, and a very fair amount of business has taken place in medium congous. A steady demand for fine qualities exists, and as the imports during portion of current year which has expired have been less in quantity to the extent of nearly one half than the arrivals during the same period of 1861, the market for this article, which latterly has been depressed in consequence of the heavy stocks on hand, will no doubt improve. In bulk ale there is nothing material to report. Bass's new brew commands £9 5s, and other brands are quoted as last week. Bottled beers sell readily at the present high quotations, and porter is still scarce. The market for spirits is without change, but it is doubtful whether holders of geneva will be able to maintain current rates in the face of further arrivals. There is a great inquiry for low and medium brandies for mixing purposes, and as much as 6s has been given for a middle quality spirit. The flour market is exceedingly languid, and quotations are with difficulty kept up. The price of wheat is still too high to justify purchases for exportation to England, and but few transactions have taken place for local consumption. In provisions, a moderate amount of business has taken place. The best qualities of ham are nearly out of the market, and Sinclair's and Coey's cannot be bought at much under 16d. Bacon is similarly scarce and also commands high rates; bellies bringing 14d, and middles 13d per lb. Coffee has moved up a shade, plantation having been sold by auction at from 10½d to 10¾d. Sales of Belmont sperm candles were made in the early part of the week in quantity at 14d to 14½d, and light weight at 12d to 12½d. The Neva Company continue to quote their stearine at 15d. Liverpool coarse salt has been sold at £4, and is hardly likely to realise a higher figure for some time, large quantities having recently arrived. There have been some moderately extensive transactions in timber, and deals have slightly improved. In other articles there is nothing new to represent.

We have Tasmanian papers to the 3rd instant. The *Mercury* of the 2nd reports of the Hobart Town markets:—

The wheat market has been depressed considerably by the news recently received from the other colonies, and wheat is with difficulty quitted at from 4s 9d to 5s per bushel.

Flour has felt the news recently to hand from Melbourne, and has given way £1 per ton, and we now quote it wholesale £13 per ton, and £14 retail.

Bran in good demand, at 1s 3d to 1s 5d.

Hay fully supplied, and prices not quite so firm, but without any alteration—£4 to £5 for loose out of the boats, and £4 10s to £5 10s for pressed.

Potatoes, £4 to £4 10s.

Oats, 4s to 4s 3d.

Cape barley, 4s to 4s 6d; English barley, 6s.

Onions, £11 to £13, and inquired for.

The following report of the Launceston markets is from the *Examiner* of the 3rd instant:—

We have no alteration to report. Business continues pretty brisk. Wheat remains at 4s to 4s 3d. Flour, £10 to £10 10s. Oats in good demand, at 3s 8d to 3s 10d, for feed, and 4s to 4s 3d for prime seed. Hay, £3 15s to £4. Potatoes £3 15s to £4. Bran 1s. English barley, 7s. Butter 1s to 1s 1d.

Woollahra Municipality.—A meeting of council was held on the evening of 8th instant. Present the Chairman (Mr. Richard Holdsworth), councillors Trickett, Thornton, Thompson, Edwards, Thomas, and Guilfoyle. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Upon the reading of the minutes, the chairman stated, in reference to the drain which the council had directed (at the previous meeting) to be opened across Nelson-street, that he had considered the step to be illegal, and attended with risk, and had therefore given the overseer instructions to have the same filled in. A letter from Mr. Consett Stephen was referred to the improvement committee for their consideration and report. The report of the improvement committee was brought up by councillor Thompson, who gave notice of motion that it be adopted at the next meeting. The clerk was instructed to answer Mr. Tidderman's letter of the 23rd ultimo; also to advertise for tenders for a general survey of the municipality, to describe the streets, and, as far as practicable, to show the levels. It was moved by councillor Thompson, seconded by councillor Guilfoyle, and carried, "That councillors Trickett and Gorman be requested to draw up the required specification." Councillor Edwards moved, seconded by councillor Thompson: "That the report of the improvement committee of the 28th March be adopted." Carried. Councillor Thompson moved, seconded by councillor Thornton: "That councillors Gorman, Thornton, and Trickett be a committee for the formation of by-laws, and that they be requested to prepare a code for the regulation of tolls." Carried. Councillor Thompson moved, seconded by councillor Thornton: "That the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole to make the assessment for the current year, in pursuance of section 79." Carried. The chairman vacated the chair, and the council went into committee, and fixed the rate on all the newly erected buildings in the municipality, a list of which had been duly prepared. In reference to those properties already assessed, it was moved by councillor Trickett, seconded by councillor Thornton, and carried, "That a reduction of ten per cent. be made on all properties within the municipality." The committee having gone through the assessment, the chairman resumed his seat. Councillor Thompson brought before the notice of the council a letter having reference to the proposed water reserve. The matter was discussed, and left over for further consideration. Councillor Trickett gave notice of motion, "That the permanent level of Pitter-street be fixed as the street is now formed, and that the present levels and inclosures of said street be considered permanent, and be used for reference hereafter." Councillor Thornton gave notice of motion "That letters be addressed to the several suburban municipalities, soliciting their co-operation in the matter of bringing before the Executive Government the propriety of transferring the several road trusts to the municipalities in which they are situated." The clerk was instructed to write to the commissioners of the South Head Roads trust, calling their attention to the fact that a drain formed across the New South Head Road, below Bay-street, was diverting the natural course of the water, and causing injury to the properties situated on the north side of the road, and requesting that they will be pleased to take steps to immediately remedy the evil, the council being about to form Bay-street. The following accounts, amounting to £121 2s 4d, were passed by the finance committee, and payment authorised:—Pay-sheet, week ending 1st April, £31; ditto, 8th April, £32 1s 9d; James Wood, £2 10s 4d; Hanson and Bennett, £2 13s 3d; Henry Pickering, on account fencing Double Bay reserve, £50. The council adjourned until the 22nd instant.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 8th April, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Repairs and alterations to Court House, Penrith Erection of Additions to Gaol, at Berrima Erection of Additions to Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th April.
Supply of Screw Moorings and Buoys for the Harbour of Newcastle. Erection of Additions to Watch-house, Tamworth. Supplying and Spreading Metal on Great Western Road, between Sydney and Camperdown.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 22nd April.
Extension of G. N. Railway, from East Maitland to Morpeth. Erection of Passenger Station, at Penrith.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 29th April.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th April, 1862.

STATIONERY, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, from persons willing to supply the undermentioned articles of stationery, &c., for the public service:—

20,000 envelopes, foolscap size, adhesive, thick B.W.
10,000 envelopes, letter size, adhesive, thick B W.
5,000 envelopes, demy size, adhesive, thick B.W.
*2 gross boxes barrel steel pens
*30 dozen best blacklead pencils for office
*3 dozen best 6-inch scissors
*3 dozen erasing knives
*3 dozen desk ditto
*3 dozen pieces bottle indiarubber
200 quarts Morrell's best black ink.

* Samples of those articles marked thus * to be furnished with tenders.

Delivery to be made within seven days of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Stationery, &c."

Further particulars may be obtained at the Government Stores, Circular Wharf.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th April, 1862.

DOUBLE-FOOLSCAP PAPER.—TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon, of TUESDAY, the 15th instant, from persons willing to supply 250 reams (or less) of blue wove double-foolscap, of not less than 24 lbs. in weight.

Samples to be enclosed in tender.

Delivery to be made within seven days of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Paper."

Further particulars can be obtained at the Government Stores, Circular Wharf.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd April, 1862.

STORES FOR 1863.—TENDERS will be received at this office, till noon of THURSDAY, 17th April, from persons willing to supply the undermentioned ARTICLES for the Public Service, to be delivered at the Government Stores, during the month of JANUARY, 1863, viz.:—

	POLICE CLOTHING.		
1.	Blue cloth dress coats	1000	
2.	Ditto trousers	1000	pairs
3.	Ditto pantaloons	1000	"
4.	Overcoats	300	
5.	Cloaks	200	
6.	Undress coats	1000	
7.	Capes, with white and oilskin covers	1000	
8.	Waterproof capes	1000	
9.	Gloves, Berlin wool	1000	pairs
10.	Ditto, buckskin	500	"
11.	Chevrons, silver lace, 3 bars with crown	60	
12.	Ditto, ditto, 3 bars	60	
13.	Ditto, ditto, 2 bars	170	
14.	Button sticks	1000	
15.	Ditto brushes	1000	
16.	Armlets	600	
17.	Batons	300	
	POLICE BOOTS.		
1.	Wellington boots	1000	pairs
2.	Napoleon ditto	1000	"
	LETTER CARRIERS' CLOTHING.		
1.	Scarlet cloth	100	yards
2.	Blue ditto	50	"
3.	Gold lace	50	"
4.	Buttons	6	gross
	CLOTHING, &c., FOR SERVICE GENERALLY.		
1.	Blue cloth coats	300	
2.	Ditto vests	300	
3.	Ditto trousers	300	pairs
4.	Men's dowlas frocks	1600	
5.	Ditto trousers	3000	pairs
6.	Felt hats	500	
7.	Palliass cases	2000	
8.	Bolsters	1500	
9.	Socks, men's woollen	700	pairs
10.	Ditto, ditto cotton	1200	"
11.	Ditto, ditto grey, assorted, small	400	"
12.	Sheets, hospital pattern	1000	
13.	Ditto, barrack	2000	
14.	Hand towels	300	
15.	Shirts	5000	
16.	Stockings, women's cotton	1000	pairs
17.	Ditto ditto, woollen	600	"
18.	Ditto men's ditto	600	"
19.	Ditto ditto cotton	300	"
20.	Jackets, grey	100	
21.	Vests	100	
22.	Trousers	300	pairs
23.	Neckerchiefs, cotton	500	
24.	Handkerchiefs	500	
25.	Blankets, barrack, single, 4½lbs	5000	
26.	Coats, blue serge	100	
27.	Trousers, ditto	125	pairs
28.	Vests	100	
	IRON BEDSTEADS.		
1.	Bedsteads, iron, barrack, single	400	
2.	Ditto, hospital pattern	300	

Printed forms of tender can be obtained at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, and any information or explanation regarding the contracts will be given to persons desiring to tender.

Samples may be seen at the Stores, and every article will be rejected that is not found, on comparison, to correspond in quality with the pattern.

Tenders will be received for the whole of the above articles, or for those specified under each head.

At the foot of every tender must be a memorandum, signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, stating that they will, in the event of the tender being accepted, execute and deliver at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, within fourteen days of notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, for securing the delivery of the goods at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, not later than the 31st day of January, 1863.

The bond will be for one-fourth of the amount of the accepted tender.

The amount of tender to include all expenses, cost of packages, &c.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be indorsed, "Tender for Stores for 1863."

E. C. WEEKES.

PUBLIC STATUTES.—The Public General Statutes are now ready for SALE. The work extends over four volumes, and comprises all the Acts of the Colonial Legislature, as well as all the adopted Imperial Acts, printed in chronological order, from the first session in 1824, 5 Geo. IV., to the end of 25 Vic., 1862.

Each volume contains an alphabetical index to subjects, and a table of the titles, showing repeals and amendments.

Copies may be obtained either at the Government Printing Office, Phillip-street, or of S. GOOLD, bookseller and stationer, Government agent, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. Price of the four volumes cloth bound, £5 5s. Single volumes will not be sold.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office, 21st March, 1862.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, Western Australia, 1st February, 1862.

£5000 REWARD.—It is hereby notified for general information that the local Government of Western Australia offer as a reward for the discovery of a workable GOLD-FIELD within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles from the public offices in the city of Perth, on or before the 31st day of December, 1862, the sum of £5000, upon the following conditions:—

1st. That the reward be not payable until 5000 ounces of gold of standard purity at the least, and either alluvial or crushed from quartz, and obtained from such gold-field, be entered and cleared at the Custom-house at Freemantle, and actually shipped to Great Britain, either in one entry or by several entries, before the 1st day of July, 1863.

2nd. That the Governor of the colony for the time being in Executive Council do finally adjudicate and determine to whom alone, or, if there be several claimants, to whom, and in what proportions and under what circumstances, such reward shall be payable and paid.

3rd. That the locality or localities of such discovery be clearly and accurately defined, and published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the said colony of Western Australia, on or before the 31st day of December, 1862.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.

MISS THOMPSON'S Educational Establishment, Lillingston, Point Piper Road. Professors in attendance for the various accomplishments. Quarter commences from the day of entrance.

62-1141. Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31st March, 1862.

PURCHASES OF CROWN LANDS.—Purchasers are reminded of the necessity of the receipts, printed in red ink, given by land agents on payment of deposit money on purchases of Crown lands, being handed in to the postmaster within seven days from the date thereof, for transmission to the Colonial Treasury.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

George King, Esq., chairman.
Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., M.L.A., deputy chairman.
The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C. | Samuel Aron Joseph, Esq.
Thomas Holt, Esq., M.L.A. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.

All the Profits belong to the Members.
It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices.
LIBERAL Conditions of Assurance.
PROMPT Settlement of Claims.
PROFIT on Policies DOUBLE that of the most successful BRITISH MUTUAL OFFICES, and nearly FOURFOLD that of leading BRITISH or COLONIAL PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS.
THE PROTECTION of all its Policies against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on an increasing scale, &c.
LOANS are granted on security of the Society's Policies, and on MORTGAGE of approved SYDNEY OR SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
Prospectuses, and forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

MARINE INSURANCE. — AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Sydney Agency: Exchange Corner, Pitt-street.
Marine Surveyor: Captain W. F. NORIE.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to insure every description of marine risks at the lowest rates of premium.

LOSSES made payable in Melbourne, London, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

TABLES of rates, and forms of proposal, with every information, will be furnished on application to

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £12,59,760.

Income, 1861, £250,000. Invested funds, £555,000.

Tables of Rates for FIRE and LIFE Insurance, and every information, can be obtained upon application at the Company's office, 62, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, empowered by special Act of Parliament, for the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.—Head office, London. New South Wales Branch, established in 1854, offices, Sydney.

The existing revenue derived from premiums exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The European Assurance Society is empowered by special Act of Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding Government and other situations of trust.

Life assurance, combined with guarantee, confers very favourable advantages upon the assured, by the reductions allowed on the life premiums.

After a certain number of payments, the guarantee premium will be reduced 25 per cent.

Lives assured at rates of premium unusually favourable to assurers.

Life policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

Risks accepted and claims paid in Sydney.

Policies are prepared by the society without any charge, and there is no expense attendant upon the issue beyond the payment of the premium.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information can be obtained upon application at the Branch office.

Applications are invited from persons desirous to promote the interests of the society, by acting as agents or medical referees.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, resident secretary.
32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

STOCK and Station Agents.—PITT and SULLIVAN, at the request of a large number of supporters, have commenced business as Stock and Station Agents in connection with their usual business. All communications addressed to their office, next door to the Commercial Bank, George-street, will be attended to.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the public, that they purpose connecting with their general business the AGENCY AND SALES, PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION, OF LANDS, ESTATES, HOUSES, AND STATIONS; and, feeling assured that the operations of the new Land Bills will greatly increase the sales of lands and properties, they have made arrangements with Mr. FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, C.E. and Surveyor (a gentleman long favourably known to the Sydney public), for an immediate commencement under his supervision.

W. D. and Co. are confident that their superior facilities and long experience in the conduct of sales by auction, assisted by Mr. Grundy's personal knowledge of almost every locality, and his constant occupation as valuator for the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, will enable them to realise the most favourable results attainable for properties entrusted to them.

W. D. and Co. intend to arrange their Sales by auction so that they may be held, whenever practicable, immediately subsequent to the Government Land Sales, of which they have the conduct, thus insuring a numerous attendance of buyers.

Every information can be obtained upon application at the Auction Rooms.

Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, 18th February.

NEWINGTON ABATTOIRS and BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. JAMES GRAHAM (recently of Melbourne) begs to inform Squatters and Butchers that, having made arrangements for carrying on the above establishment, he is now prepared to slaughter and convert into net cash upon favourable terms (which can be learned on application) any stock with which he may be entrusted for that purpose.

All stock to be slaughtered in the order in which they arrive; and they will be kept in good secure and well-watered paddocks, free of charge, during the time they may remain on hand.

The carcase of each animal will be sold by public auction, at the Meat Sale Rooms, Lime-street Wharf, Sydney, and account sales of each lot of stock will be rendered immediately after realisation, and proceeds paid over as may be directed.

The facilities offered by the Newington Establishment for Slaughtering and Boiling-down are already so well known that further comment is unnecessary.

J. Graham has erected cattle and sheep sale yards at Newington, so as to give all who may favour him with stock the option of offering them at auction on the usual terms, or of slaughtering them on commission. The position of the proposed sale yards is very conveniently situated for the reception of stock, and of easy access to buyers from all quarters, being only an hour's drive from Sydney, within a mile from Haslam's Creek Railway Station, and a few miles from Parramatta.

J. Graham has made arrangements with Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to guarantee, when required, the payment of all stock sent to him, FREE OF CHARGE.

Meat sales held daily, at the Lime-street Wharf, Sydney, at the same hours as hitherto.

January, 1862.

DALBY, QUEENSLAND, Anno Domini, 1849.—SIDNEY'S STORES, Dalby, Darling Downs. Storekeeper, Importer, and General Merchant, Commission and General Agent, wholesale and retail.

The undersigned has always on hand every article required by squatters, bushmen, or overlanders.

Goods and wool stored in capacious stores.

Stock Agent.—Overlanders can have the use of secure yards of from one to three acres.

Parties travelling with stock can obtain the best practical information.

Every attention paid to correspondents by

JOHN SIDNEY.

References—Messrs. Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., Bank of Australasia, Sydney.
Messrs. G. H. Wilson and Co., Bank of Australasia, Ipswich.

Note—Dalby is the Deniliquin or Dubbo of Queensland.
Dalby, 21st March.

PENRITH WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT STORES AND GENERAL STORES.—The undersigned, who is now retiring from business in Penrith, requests that all persons INDEBTED to him will pay their accounts before the 28th instant, and if not paid before that date they will be placed in the Court for recovery, without respect to persons.

G. F. NEALE, proprietor.

N.B.—This advertisement will not be repeated.

RE-OPENING of those large and extensive Premises known as Walsh's Buildings, Parramatta-street, and lately occupied by Mr. Philip Walsh, grocer.

Messrs. LENEHAN, BROTHERS, beg to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have taken the above premises, where they intend carrying on the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE, in connection with their Market-street warehouse.

Messrs. L.'s well established reputation as Wholesale and Retail Grocers, is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be of the best, and at the most moderate prices.

N.B.—The premises will open on SATURDAY, April 12th.

IMMIGRANTS per ANNIE WILSON.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages have been provided to the colony under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, have arrived in the ship Annie Wilson, and will be prepared to join their friends as soon as practicable, after their release from Quarantine, of which due notice will be given in a subsequent advertisement:—

Name of Immigrant.	Name of Depositor.
Adams, Catherine	John Daley
Aggar, John	Alexander Hunter
Martha	Ditto
John E.	Ditto
Aitken, William	William Aitken
Anderson, Mary	William Taylor
Robert	Ditto
James P.	Ditto
William	Robert Anderson
Augarde, Ann	Archibald Smith
Ball, John	Andrew Ball
Balton, Catherine	James Balton
Margaret	Hannah Larkins
Barrett, Eliza	Jane Barrett
Mary	Ditto
Barry, John	Dennis Barry
Beahan, Mary	Daniel Beahan
Beal, Samuel	Charles Walker
Rachel	Ditto
Edwin	Ditto
Ruth	Ditto
Bell, Nancy	James Hollingsworth
Bevege, Amelia	Jane Bevege
Clara	Ditto
Herbert	Ditto
Beveridge, James	John Beveridge
Blake, Rosanna	Bartholomew Tierney
Bourke, Mary	Patrick O'Hearn
Edmund	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Malachi	Catherine Bourke
Bow, Jane Clark	Mary Fleming
Boyle, Patrick	James Quin
Margaret	Ditto
John	Ditto
Mary Ann	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Brady, Catherine	Michael Kilfather
Bray, Dennis	John Doyle
Catherine	Ditto
Brien, Laurence	Timothy Brien
Brown, Mary	Thomas Tudor
Burke, Bridget	William Noonan
Burns, Ann	James Norton
Thomas	Ditto
James	Ditto
Butler, Ellen	Elizabeth Butler
Cahill, Ellen	Ann Cahill
Catherine	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Campbell, Mary	Owen Campbell
Francis	Ditto
Cashman, Daniel	Michael Cashman
Charlwood, Susanna	William Giles
Cherry, Caroline	Edward Cherry
Emma	Ditto
Kate	Ditto
Cleary, Honora	Andrew Cleary
Peter	James Quirk
Coker, Ellen	George Coker
Ellen	Ditto
Arthur	Ditto
George	Ditto
Connelly, Elizabeth	Luke Connelly
Elizabeth	Ditto
Letitia	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
George	Ditto
Connolly, Ann	John Madden
Johanna	Ditto
Connors, Ann	Catherine Healy
Coyle, Patrick	Mary Coyle
Craig, John	William Horn
Crane, Daniel	George E. Crane
Sophia	Ditto
Cronin, Jeremiah	Michael Cashman
Crough, Mary	Timothy Maloney
Curran, George	John Curran
Daly, Ann	Patrick Corcoran
Peter	Ditto
Daniel, Dennis	Timothy Kelcher
Digan, Philip	Timothy Brian
Donaghy, Isabella	Charles Logue
John	Ditto
Donnelly, Thady	Ellen Donnelly
Mary	Ditto
Egan, Dennis	Michael Egan
John	Patrick Egan
Egglestone, Dorothy	William Eggleston
Fernon, John	Alexander Fernon
Johanna	Ditto
Alexander	Ditto
Joseph	Ditto
Felix	Ditto
Firkin, Thomas	Emma Firkin
Ellen	Ditto
Hannah	Ditto
George E.	Ditto
John	Ditto
Fitzgibbon, Mary	Thomas Fitzgibbon
Thomas	Ditto
Flanagan, Martin	Andrew Kerin
Johanna	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Flannery, Michael	Bridget Flannery
Flood, Ann	William Jones
Foster, John	Robert Foster
Martha	Ditto
Mary A	Ditto
Mark	Ditto
Isabella	Ditto
Fox, Margaret	Sarah Fox
Freeman, Isaac	Jane Bevege
Mary	Ditto
Galston, Esther	Luke Connolly
Gardner, Eliza	W. C. Gardner
Garry, Kate	Elizabeth Garry
Gleeson, Michael	William Gleeson
Goodfellow, Emily	Richard Cottle
Grady, Honora	Timothy Maloney
Margaret	John Grady
Bridget	Ditto
Gray, Eliza	Sophia M. Gray
Grinham, Honor	Thomas Grinham
Thomas	Ditto
Amelia	Ditto
David	Ditto
John	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Hansell, Margaret C.	Michael Roe
Harris, George	Rachel Smith
Mary A	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
(Smith), Mary	Ditto
Hartley, John	John Rushworth
Haugh, John	Catherine O'Brien
Hayes, Mary	Daniel Ryan
Frank	Ditto
Henderson, Jane	Robert Hepple
Mary Jane	Ditto
Elizabeth A.	Ditto
Hepple, William	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Susan	Ditto
Hickey, Ann	Mary Hickey
Higgins, Ann	James Law
Mary	William Preedmore
Patrick	Ellen M'Neigh
Hood, Elizabeth	Shadrach Muste
Hogan, John	Ellen Hogan
Michael	Ditto
Hoolahan, Catherine	John Grady
Holladay, John	Francis Larter
Howard, Michael	Michael O'Brien
Thomas	Ditto
Howland, Robert	John Curphy
Elizabeth, J.	Ditto
Hurley, Mary	Charles Hurley
Hynes, Bridget	Margaret Kilkelly
Denis	Edward French
Johnston, James	James Keenan
Jones, Margaret	Algernon S. Jones
Eugenia	Ditto
Selina	Ditto
Alfred	Ditto
Kahill, Ellen	John Lynch
Keating, Michael	Robert Keating
Kelliher, William	Timothy Kelliher
Kennedy, John	Bridget Kennedy
Kerigan, Mary	John Kerigan
Margaret	Ditto
Kilkelly, Bridget	Margaret Kilkelly
Kilkenny, Margaret	Thomas Duffy
King, Mary	Patrick Waldron
Margaret	Ditto
King, Robert	Samuel King
Thomas	John Sym
Langan, Michael	Patrick Egan
Larerty, Martha	Francis Larter
Lewis, William	Thomas Lewis
Hannah	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Daniel	Daniel Young
Charles	Ditto
Liddle, Isabella	James Long
Livingston, Thomas	Thomas Connolly
Lonergan, John	John Lonergan
Lynch, Johanna	Daniel M'Naulty
Ellen	Ditto
M'Cain, Eliza	Eliza M'Cain
M'Donald, Ellen	Duncan M'Donald
Mary	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Donald	Ditto
Donald	Ditto
John	Ditto
Samuel	Ditto
M'Guire, James	Mary Richardson
M'Inerney, Margaret	Hannah Larkins
M'Kenzie, Alexander	Martha M'Kenzie
M'Mahon, Elizabeth	John Hurley
Edward	Ellen Ebeeny
M'Mullan, Sarah A.	Francis Larter
M'Neigh, James	Ellen M'Neigh
Magee, Maria	David Beahan
Maguire, Anthony	Michael Kilfather
Maher, Michael	John Maher
Marston, Richard	Samuel Wilson
Mary	Ditto
Mason, Mary	John Fahy
Meade, Charles	Thomas Cotter
Mary	Ditto
Mary A.	Ditto
Meskell, Mary	John Dolby
Mary	Ditto
Mills, Thomas	Henry Mills
Minahan, Patrick	Daniel Ryan
Molloy, Ann	Charles Molloy
Moloney, Mary	Matthew Olune
Catherine	John Moloney
Moore, Eliza	Francis Larter
Moorehead, John	John Miller
Moran, Mary	Michael Gallagher
Bridget	Bridget Leonard
Hugh	Michael Gallagher
Meroney, John	Hannah Larkins
Moses, Eliza	Edward Moses
Jane	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Mary A.	Ditto
Mulcahy, Thomas	Lawrence Kelley
Mulrihill, Michael	Mary Mulrihill
Murphy, Bridget	Bartholomew Tierney
Michael	John Dolby
Murray, William	David Murray
Archibald	Ditto
Naughton, John	Thomas Naughton
Neil, Bridget	Margaret Hickey
Nelson, Margaret	Oswald Nelson
John	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
James	Ditto
Newson, Richard	John Newson
Anna C.	Ditto
Nilan, Margaret	Thomas Naughton
O'Brien, Bridget	James O'Brien
William	Ditto
Denis	Catherine O'Brien
O'Connell, John	Bridget O'Connell
O'Donohue, James	Timothy Cheval
Mary	Ditto
John	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Maria	Ditto
Timothy	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
O'Grady, Margaret	John O'Grady
Ellen	James O'Grady
John	Ditto
Parker, William	Elijah Abell
Frederick	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Martha	Ditto
Emily A.	Ditto
Susan E.	Ditto
John	Ditto
Parr, James	James Anstey
Resetta	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Mary A.	Ditto
William J.	Ditto
Parsons, Richard	James Parsons
Mary	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Pattison, Margaret	James Pattison
John	Ditto
Janet	Ditto
Phelan, William	Patrick Neill
Pollock, John	Andrew Newell
Porteus or Poultice, Absalom	Simon Poultice
John A.	Ditto
George	Ditto
Quealy, Bridget	Honora M'Carthy
Queenalty, Mary	William Dawson
Richards, Noah	John Richards
Richardson, David	Mary Richardson
Rickards, John	John Ere
Rielly, Martha	Mary Rielly
Roughton, Joel	Samuel Wilcox
Alyda	Ditto
Rourke, Patrick	Michael Rourke
Rushworth, Alice	John Rushworth
Martha	Ditto
Havilah	Ditto
Thirza	Ditto
Ryan, Johanna	Daniel Ryan
Owen	Ditto
Scott, Richard	Henry Somerville
William	Cornelius Scott
Shannessy or Sacknessy, Catherine	Thomas Lynch
Judy	Ditto
William	Ditto
(Synch), Catherine	Ditto
Shaw, Emma	Eliza Muspratt
Sproul, Betty	Thomas Sproul
Stack, Catherine	Anna Stack
Stephen, William	Samuel Wilcox
Sweeney, Bridget	John Cotter
Bridget	Ditto
Mary	Mary Mulrihill
Thomas, Eliza J.	William Thomas
Tyler, Edwin	Emma Firkin
Vidler, Mary	George Vidler
Wallace, Mary	William Quinn
Ward, Bridget	Thomas Ward
John	Ditto
Warner, John	John Gale
Eliza	Ditto
Francis	Ditto
Clara	Ditto
Albert	Ditto
Orlando	Ditto
Washington, Ann	Thomas Ward
Watson, James	Zenas Perkins
Webber, Margaret	Richard Plomley
Robert	Ditto
West, William H.	Samuel Wilcox
White, John	Martha White
Ann	Ditto
Matilda	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Priscilla	Ditto
Louisa	Ditto

A. G. SHADFORTH, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 10th April, 1862.

AMERICAN Cooking Stoves, now landing, all sizes, best patterns, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st.

KEROSENE OIL, warranted pure American, 6s. 6d. per gallon, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st.

ADELAIDE BRAN, now landing. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

MAGAREY'S FLOUR, now landing ex Firefly. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, Two Allotments of LAND, in Pierson-st., Balmain. G. CURTIS, 103, Elizabeth-st. North.

FOR SALE, a Double Set of best Plated HARNESS. E. S. HULLE, 559, George-street South.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing, and it has now attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the globe. The saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing and soap, is the best possible proof of its superiority over the disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Sold by oilmen, grocers, and druggists everywhere.

Ask for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. Used by her Majesty's lace-dresser and the laundress for Buckingham Palace.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO. beg to inform their friends that their stock of WINTER GARMENTS is now replete with fresh goods, made specially to their order by several of the principal British clothiers.

In Overcoats they have imported a choice selection of superior Inverness capes, reversible peacoats, talmas and chesters, as well as frock, dress, sac and paget coats, suited to the season.

Waterproof Inverness capes, overcoats and leggings; the real macintosh
Trousers every cut, every size, every fabric, every one's price
Travelling bags, hat cases, portmanteaus, railway rugs
White, regatta, serge, and crimean shirts
Cotton socks, vests, drawers, and pantaloons
Merino socks, vests, drawers, and pantaloons
Lambswool socks, vests, drawers, and pantaloons
Gloves, neckties, collars, braces, hats
Boys' and youths' clothing of every description.

The Bespoke Department is supplied with the largest and most complete variety of woollens in Sydney, and a fit is guaranteed by

DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., Commerce House, 406 and 408, George-street, Sydney.

NEW WINTER GOODS, just opened.—
Plain Winceys | Checked Winceys
Striped Winceys | Crossover Winceys
Wincey Skirts | Wincey Skirtings.
Reps, Plaids, Tweeds, Droquets.

The newest goods and the best styles direct from Scotland.

DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO. would call the attention of the public to their stock of the above goods, which, for quality and price are unequalled.

Black and fancy gros, black velvets, black satins, ex mail steamer
Blankets, from 8-4 to 13-4, at old prices—no rise because the market is bare; quilts and counterpanes
Ladies' and children's fancy coloured hosiery, in brown, magenta, &c.
Ladies' and children's gauntlets and gloves, lined and cuffed in fancy worsted, cloth, kid, &c., &c.
Sewed collars; sleeves and sets; flouncings and scollops
Josephine kid gloves
Alpacas, coburgs, French merinos, delaines
Velvet trimmings and buttons
The usual assortment of family linen and drapery.

DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., Commerce House, 406 and 408, George-street.

CARPETS.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., next to the Post-office, have received, ex Cambodia, a large shipment of Carpets, comprising Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminster, in new patterns, of the very best quality, with Rugs to match; also, a large assortment of Furniture Damask, lace and muslin curtains, cornice poles and fringes, bell-pulls, &c.

The best make of Cocoa Matting, in various widths. Carpets made and laid by first-class workmen.

NARROW SILVER LACE, for Volunteers' Chevrons, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George-street.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South. Boots and shoes were never cheaper than at the present moment, and the public should at once avail themselves of the opportunity of selecting from a stock immeasurably surpassing, in extent, variety, and extreme cheapness, any other in Sydney. Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—BOOTS and SHOES were never so cheap as at the present moment, and families should avail themselves of the opportunity of laying in a stock. At Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, the public will find a larger and cheaper selection than at any other house in Sydney. Be very particular in noting the address.

R. COOKE will OPEN on SATURDAY those extensive and commodious premises, 254, George-street (exactly opposite the old shop), with an entirely new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every description.

BUNNETT and CO., Engineers and Founders.—Works: Deptford, Kent. Offices: 17, Queen-street, City; and 435, Parliamentary-street, Glasgow.—Patentees of the Revolving Thief-proof and Fire-proof Shutters, and makers to:—

Royal Exchange, London	Phœnix Insurance Office
Bank of England	Imperial Fire Office
London and Westminster Bank	Alliance Fire Office
	Law Life Office
London Joint Stock Bank	Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.
Union Bank of London	" Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
City Bank	" Coutts and Co.
London and County Bank	" Child and Co.
Unity Bank	" Barclay, Bevan, and Co.
Agra Bank	" Robarts and Co.
Union Bank of Australia	" Smith, Payne, and Co.
Bank of Australasia	" Williams, Deacon, and Co.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	" Barnett and Co.
Bank of New South Wales	" Curries and Co.
Bank of Victoria	" Hanbury and Co.
Bank of Ireland	" Overend, Gurney, and Co.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	" Rothschild
	" Baring, Brothers
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	" F. Huth and Co.
	Stock Exchange
General Steam Navigation Company	British Linen Company
	Duke of Wellington
War Office	" Bedford
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	Earl Spencer
Sun Fire Office	Marquis of Salisbury
Britannia Insurance Office	Messrs. Swan and Edgar
Globe Insurance Office	&c., &c., &c.

Steam engines and machinery of all kinds.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, one of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. This Machine formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and is now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. It has had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—W. RENNY, wishes to call the attention of his numerous friends, patrons, and the public at large, to his choice and elegant stock of papier mache mouldings, which, for decorating the interior of public buildings, private dwellings, &c., &c., cannot be surpassed. The principal advantage consists in getting elegant carved mouldings, surpassing anything in wood or plaster, and much more durable, at about one-tenth of the cost. W. R. would recommend any lady or gentleman, desirous of having their rooms decorated in a really chaste manner, to pay a visit to the Royal Victoria Theatre and judge for themselves as to the merits of these mouldings, in comparison with any other kind of decoration.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—WALTER RENNY, Painter and Paperhanger to the Colonial Government.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings by the case or bale, from 4d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—20,000 pieces of Paper, at 6d. per roll, at 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Beautiful Satin Papers, at 1s. 6d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—White Marble Ceiling Papers, 9d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Elegant and Choice Gold Papers, 3s. to 10s. 6d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Waterproof Paper for damp walls, at 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings, wholesale, in small bales of 250 pieces, all prices.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Washable Oak Paper, requiring no varnishing, at 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Plate Glass, small sizes, from 1s. per foot. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Deep Gold Leaf, 1s. 9d. per book. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Sheet glass, 12 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, up to 48 x 30, 42 x 40, 56 x 36, 60 x 36, 60 x 40; also 21-ounce sheets, large sizes.

WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's, Stevens', and other first-class brands on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.—On SALE, at the stores of the undersigned,

Port wine, various qualities, in hogsheads and quarters.
Sherry wines, various qualities, in quarters.

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

M'CORMACK'S 888 TOBACCO.—Orders can now be supplied. W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

TO COACH-BUILDERS.—On Sale, American springs 1¼ by 5. S. C. BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WOULDHAM'S Patent PORTLAND CEMENT for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, at 17s. 6d. per barrel. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO STEAM SAW and MOULDING MILLS, and JOINERY WORKS, (late Fairfax's), bottom of Dowling-street, Sydney.

CEDAR, in boards and scantling, and timber of all kinds. The largest stock of seasoned cedar in Sydney.

MOULDING DEPARTMENT.—Skirtings, architraves, and mouldings of all kinds.

TURNERY.—Every description of turnery in stock and to order.

JOINERY WORK.—Doors, sashes, venetian shutters, mantel-pieces, &c., in cedar and pine.

CABINET DEPARTMENT.—Chiffonieres, drawers, sofas, couches, washstands, bedsteads, safes, &c.; portable cane and wood seat colonial-made cedar chairs.

CASES, for wine, beer, soap, candles, &c.

RANDOLPH NOTT, manager.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, the best assortment in Sydney. W. JOLLY and CO.

200,000 FEET Deals, Clear Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, Laths, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, F. O. Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Girders, Piles, Posts and Rails, Palings, Dray Poles, Shafts, Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, &c. W. JOLLY and CO., timber wharf, Bathurst-street. Branch yard—Sydney Railway Terminus.

KAURI PINE SPARS, Log Timber, cut to any size, at CUTHBERT'S ship yard.

GALVANISED IRON, 6, 7, and 8 feet; and sheet lead cut to sizes. R. WYNNE.

BANGOR SLATE YARD, New Pitt-street.—Yorkshire and Scotch Flagging. R. WYNNE.

CITY CEMENT, and Drain Pipe Depot, New Pitt-street.—Marble Slates. R. WYNNE.

SLATES. SLATES.—50,000, 20 x 10; 10,000, 18 x 10; 10,000, 24 x 12; 85,000, 16 x 8. R. WYNNE, New Pitt street.

90,000 FEET SHELVING G and T, and clear Pine, at REDUCED prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

50,000 FEET ½ to 1½-inch G and T FLOORING, on hand and made to order, cheap. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

BALTIC and Oregon WEATHERBOARDS, lining, Flooring, and Scantling, at REDUCED rates. GOODLET and SMITH, Parramatta street.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, Mouldings, Architraves, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine and Parramatta streets.

50,000 FEET 1¼ inch T. and G. Norway, at 28s. per 100 feet. Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

50,000 FEET ½ inch lining Boards, at 10s. per 100 feet. Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

FIREWOOD, 5s. per Load. Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

HOUSE of 10 rooms, Allotments for SALE. Vide last Saturday's HERALD. G. WERE, 227, George-st.

CHINESE OIL.—Superior quality, in cases of 4 tins ex Pons Ælii. A. TANGE and CO., 87, Wynyard square.

SHEEP for Private SALE, by the undersigned.—

2080 ewes, 2½ years, near Cooma
1200 ditto, 6 ditto, ditto
220 ditto, of ages, New England
1000 ditto, ditto, 3½ years, near Carcoar
1000 ditto, 5½ ditto, ditto
3000 ditto, 5 and 6 ditto, ditto
1000 ditto, aged, near Yass
16,600 wedders, 3 to 5 years, on the Burnett
2000 ditto, ditto, near Cooma
450 rams, purely bred, 3 and 4 years, near Carcoar.

WILLIAM BLAXLAND, stock agent, Pitt-street.

EWES in Lamb.—7400 for SALE on the Murrumbidgee. Also, 3000 male and female Hoggets. FORBES, King-street.

FAT WETHERS.—4000 for SALE; warranted to weigh 60 lbs. to 64 lbs. on the station. FORBES.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.—For SALE, two UNSTOCKED RUNS, on the Paroo River, containing 200 square miles of splendid saltbush country, having each a frontage of fully ten miles to that river. These runs are in Queensland, and adjoining the Albert district in New South Wales. When stocked, they will have fourteen years' leases, and are distant from Fort Bourke 128 miles, at which place the Darling River steamers can ship wool, &c. Apply to DALMAHOY CAMPBELL and CO., Bourke-street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, 1000 WETHERS, from three to six years old. Deliverable at Emeu Creek or Bendemeer. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class STATION, known as the "Meadows," on the Boree Creek, near Molong. To be sold a bargain. Apply to PITT and SULLIVAN, next Commercial Bank.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stored boxes, Watches, Drapery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

7 boxes stored goods, containing—
Silk and satin dresses, silk visites, shawls and mantles, underclothing, &c.
Gold and silver watches, rings, chains, and brooches
53¾ yards black doeskin
396 ditto cap ribbon
84½ ditto baize
151 ditto croydon calico
Double and single guns and pistols
Felt hats, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

FITZGERALD'S HORSES.—THIS DAY, in the Cattle Market Yards. Without reserve. Fourth draft of 30 colts and fillies, from the stud of the Hon. R. Fitzgerald, Yarraman.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO.'S Sale by Auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise,

Mr. Pearce's horses, running at Baulkham Hills
The usual variety of horses
Second-hand dogcarts
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, and harness.

Fifty-three Head of Horse Stock.
Running at Baulkham Hills.

BURT and CO. are instructed by William Pearce, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, April 11th, at 12 o'clock,

The following horse stock, remaining at Baulkham Hills, viz.,

13 colts, from 2 to 3 years old
21 fillies, ditto ditto
19 mares (13 foals given in)
—
53 head.

In one lot. The purchaser to remove them within one week from the day of sale. The stock can be seen previous to the sale on application to Mr. Pearce, Baulkham Hills.

Unbroken Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. W. Brown to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at two o'clock,

Thirty-two strong useful colts and mares, adapted for heavy draught and saddle, and are from the stud of Charles Coleman, Esq., Manero.

Just arrived Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of a gentleman,

A handsome dapple brown horse, 17 hands high, 4 years old, well broken-in to saddle and harness, warranted sound
20 superior young, sound horses, in good condition, broken-in to saddle and harness
Horses and carts, drays and harness, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Carpenters, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Bay-street, opposite the Lady of the Lake,

A general assortment of builders' ironmongery, carpenters' tools, locks, hinges, hammers, planes, about two tons assorted nails, and sundries too numerous to particularize; also the lease of the premises.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near Mrs. Bluck's Hotel, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture
Counters and shop-fittings
Show-glasses, weights and scales
Weatherboards, shingles, and sundries.

To Publicans and others.
First-rate Opportunity.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. Gibson, of Burton and Crown streets, Woolloomooloo, Old Australian Inn, who is retiring from business on account of ill health, to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Lease, goodwill, license, stock-in-trade, household furniture.

On SATURDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To close a consignment account.
46 Colt's and other Revolvers.
From the Royal Factory at Liege, under Colonel Colt's patent.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock,

10 Colt's pocket revolvers
25 ditto navy ditto
2 Tranter's ditto
7 Dean and Son's, and others.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, April 12th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
6 Dozen Cane-bottom Chairs
3 Dozen Nursing Chairs
Cabin Drawers
Hair-seated Chairs
Pianoforte and Stool
Chiffoniere and Sideboard
Pier Glasses, Carpets
Table Cutlery, Plated-ware
China Dinner Service
Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils. Also
A First-class Sociable
A Set Gig Harness
First-class Phaeton.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, April 12th, at 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of household furniture and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

WILLIAM BLAXLAND has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, on TUESDAY, 22nd instant,

50 head of horse stock, consisting of thoroughbred mares, colts, and fillies of the well-known WL over J brand

A choice lot, well selected by competent judges for this market.

Further particulars will appear.
154, Pitt-street, April 9.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 11th April.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,

87 bales wool
4000 sheepskins
95 casks tallow
1423 hides
Horns, sole leather
Neats' oil, &c.

Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482687

SALES BY AUCTION.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

On FRIDAY, 11th April, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 11th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Tallow, &c.
Terms at sale.

Guano.
To Country Buyers, Shippers, Market Gardeners, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 11th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
20 tons guano.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Storekeepers, Drapers, Shippers, and others.

Drapery Auction Sale, THIS DAY, April 11.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
97 packages general drapery, hosiery, slops, &c., consisting of
30, 33, and 36-inch grey calicoes
33-inch white ditto
Fancy winseys
Tartan reps
9-8 fancy prints
Men's brown half-hose
Ladies' white cotton ditto
Black and brown mantle cloths
Men's fancy cotton half-hose
Ditto lambswool shirts
Ladies' ditto ditto
Cloth and cashmere gloves
Men's felt hats
Ditto white shirts
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 coloured counterpanes
30-inch 3 bear duck
Fancy coloured crimean shirts
Plain coloured ditto ditto
American pea jackets
Fancy doe trousers and vests
Ladies' woollen polkas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
To close a consignment.

Mantle Hollands
Tweed Mantles
Fancy Reps.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve, to close a consignment,
3 cases mantle hollands
1 ditto tweed mantles and jackets
1 ditto fancy tartan reps.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Navy Canvas
Damaged Woolpacks.

To Merchants, Storekeepers, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water,
Ex Cambodia, ———, master, from London,
FS&Co. over S,
2008—24 pieces best navy canvas, slightly damaged
2009—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2010—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2011—24 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto
2012—24 pieces ditto ditto, slightly ditto
2013—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2015—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2019—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2020—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2021—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2022—24 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto
2023—24 pieces ditto ditto, slightly ditto
2024—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2025—24 pieces ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
12 bales 10 lb. woolpacks, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the Massaluis,
Just arrived from Batavia.
Java Sugars, Coffee, and Rice
Rattans, Spices, &c.
☞ Selected for this Market by the Dutch East India Company.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 14th April.

Most Important to Country Buyers, Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Frost, Kohler, and Co., agents for the Dutch E. I. Company, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 14th April, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of Eastern produce, just arrived, ex Massaluis, just arrived from Batavia, consisting of
5000 bags sugar
800 ditto coffee
3000 ditto rice, 56 and 112 lbs.
600 bundles rattans
200 bags black pepper
100 ditto white ditto
17 boxes mace
Particular attention is requested to the sale of the above superior cargo. The sugars are the pick of the season's crop, and on account of the convenient packages are peculiarly adapted for the country and family trade.
The qualities vary from fair brown counter sugars to finest lily crystals. The rice is, as usual, of the finest description, unequalled by any but the "best South Carolina," the Dutch East India Company being determined to sustain the high reputation of their shipments of this article.
The coffee equals the finest Ceylon samples, having been carefully hand-picked, and freed from all inferior grains.
The whole cargo has been selected with the greatest care and attention, to suit the requirements of the trade.
Terms, liberal.

237 Packages Boots and Shoes.
Now landing ex Highflyer and Daisy, consisting principally of Bostock's manufacture.

TUESDAY, 15th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock sharp.
The above choice shipments, all new and seasonable goods, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.
Very Extensive and Important Sale of Choice Wines, Spirits, and Beer.
Gonzales and Dubosc's Sherries
Mackenzie's Sherries
Offley's and Mackenzie's Port Wines
Champagne Claret
Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky
Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.
For Sale, at the Stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street.

☞ Postponed from TUESDAY, 15th April, to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, on account of the Hebrew holidays.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Extensive shipments of choice wines, spirits, and beers, as above.
Particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Important Sale by Auction.
Town, Suburban, and Country Properties.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
The following valuable properties:
The Royal Hotel, Nelligen, and fourteen allotments in the township
300 acres at Bellambi coal land, and farm adjoining Burns' and O'Brien's purchases
Three allotments in Bridge-street, Sydney, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of section 104;
Dwelling-house in Buckingham-street.
Allotment of land, county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, part of the village of Charlesville, adjoining Ward's allotment, and Sadleir's Crescent, with frontage to the Cook's River new road
9 acres of land at Waverley, in suitable allotments
13 ditto ditto, at Coogee, ditto ditto
640 acres at Wollombi, Hunter River, about ten miles from Singleton
640 acres, parish of Darlington, about two and a-half miles from Singleton.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

New and Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c., just landed Ex Dunphaile Castle, and Highflyer.

THIS DAY, 11th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Consignments of seasonable drapery, slops, &c., just landed as above.
American pea coats
Boys' and youths' ditto
Drab driving ditto
Imitation Welsh flannel
Saxony ditto
Crimean shirts
L. W. half-hose
Aberdeen ditto
Wincey robes
Tartan ditto
Rich fancy ditto
Velvet trimmed ditto
7-8 and 6-4 winceys
Striped and crossover ditto
Coloured coburgs
French merinos
Mixed alpacas
Witney blankets
Coloured blankets
Quilts and counterpanes
Doeskins and tweeds
Gents' doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto suits
Scotch twill shirts
O. S. men's ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto, ditto
Cotton and merino ditto
Serge shirts
Gents' bedford trousers
Ditto extra
Boys' and youths' clothing, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Extra Super Black Broads
Black Does
Fancy ditto.

On FRIDAY, 11th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
3 cases of the above.
Terms at sale.

Best Navy Canvas
Best 30-inch ditto, No. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
2 bales best navy canvas
2 ditto best 30-inch, No. 1.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landeding ex Dumphail Castle.

On TUESDAY, 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
109 trunks seasonable boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Opposite Jamison-street.
Mr. Nathan Wilson's Shop Fixtures, Fittings, Counters Gas-fittings, &c., &c.

. To be sold in one lot, and removed immediately.

MR. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the request of Mr. Nathan Wilson, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely, on his premises, opposite Jamison-street,
The whole of the shop fixtures, fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.

At R. Muriel's New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of the public, namely
A first-class Dogcart, and
Three Thoroughbred Bull Dogs.

MR. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 12th, at 11 o'clock.

At R. Muriel's New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.
By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates, namely,—The well-known personal and other effects of Mr. Thomas Perry, so universally respected, lately in the employment of Edye Manning, Esq.
Vide SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MR. R. MURIEL will sell by public auction, the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Perry, on SATURDAY next.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

At R. Muriel's New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.
A quantity of Useful Household Furniture, from the North Shore.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

MR. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

☞ On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

A Recent and Most Complete Invoice of First-class Saddlery and Saddlers' Ironmongery, &c., &c.

MR. R. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, by order of the consignees, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
JAS, § 1-7 §.
Seven cases of well assorted saddlery, namely,
Ladies' side saddles
Gents' saddles, colonial style
Gents' ditto ditto, all-over hogskin
Gents' ditto ditto, union flaps
Boys' ditto, hogskin
Round Weymouth and other bridles
Best Weymouth bridles, steel bits, &c.
Chin loop belts
Best Pelham and ladies' bridles
Plain and twisted snaffles
Wilson's assorted, straight, plain, and twisted
Round martingales
Felt saddle cloths, assorted colours
1 set silver-mounted chariot harness, round reins, steel bits, scroll hames, ornaments to pad, bridles, and trace beads, very good, A1 quality
Sets of elegant plated and brass mounted gig harness
Spring knee caps, patent leather collar
Saddle girths, stirrup irons, whip cord
Plated spurs and spur leathers
Dray whips, riding whips
Carriage and gig whips, tandem whips
Halters, horse rugs, &c., &c. And
A quantity of saddlers' ironmongery.
All of which is for imperative sale.
Terms, cash.
N.B. Recollect MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock prompt.

Pitt-street.

At Nos. 307 and 309, Pitt-street.
A Final Clearance Sale of Household Furniture, &c.
. On MONDAY, the 14th of April, at 11 o'clock.

☞ A Note.—The Lease expiring on the 16th April. The present occupant must sell.

MR. MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, as above, namely, at 307 and 309, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 14th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire stock-in-trade of really useful household furniture.
Terms at sale.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A Miscellaneous Sale.
N.B. At R. Muriel's New Auction Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.

Substantial and useful Furniture
Large Iron State Bedstead, &c.
Together with a quantity of really good Household Requisites, &c. Also
A quantity of choice French Jewellery
Fancy Ornaments, Beads, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL has received instructions from Mons. Nouffiard to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, prior to his departure per mail,
The undermentioned, comprising
The furniture and effects, and
The residue of his stock of jewellery, fancy goods, &c.
Terms, cash.

KEELOGUES, ILLAWARRA.

ON MONDAY NEXT.
The valuable and highly improved Agricultural and Dairy Estates, KEELOGUE and WEST DAPTO FARMS, near the TOWN of WOLLONGONG, and known as the property of Mrs. M'GRORY, will be positively sold on MONDAY next, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
By order of the mortgagee.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM BLUNDELL.

THE ODDFELLOWS' ARMS, GEORGE and WELLS STREETS, REDFERN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner allotment of land, having about the following frontages:
25 feet to George-street
65 feet to Wells-street,
on which are those well-known premises, THE ODDFELLOWS' ARMS, now occupied by Mr. Bil Dickens, containing bar, five rooms, cellar, kitchen, and servant's rooms; yard with gateway entrance from Wells-street; large shed, well of water, &c., at the rear.
☞ This valuable freehold occupies one of the best positions in Redfern. The premises are in capital order, in full trade, and doing a good business.
As the property must be sold, the sale affords an unusually good opportunity for investing advantageously.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Friday, 11th April.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of Cassell's Educational Works, Standard Novels, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Comprising
An invoice of Cassell's educational works, standard novels, &c.
☞ Catalogues may be had on application at the Rooms.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 11th April.

To Booksellers
To Private Buyers
To Schoolmasters and others.
☞ Cassell's Educational Works.

Standard Novels.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of Cassell's educational works and standard novels,
Just landed ex Cambodia.
The following are a few of the educational works :—
Cassell's Natural History, Greek, German, French, Latin Lessons
Ditto History of England, Popular Educator, German Dictionary
Ditto Illustrated Family Bible, Acts of the Apostles in Greek
Ditto Mathematical Science, Picture History of England, Political Economy
Ditto Book-keeping, French Dictionaries, Business, and Etiquette
Ditto Natural Philosophy, History of the British Empire, Investments, and Elocution
Ditto Arithmetic for the Young, Euclid, Algebra, Experiments and Letter-Writing
French Manuals, German Readers, Latin Grammars, Elements of Arithmetic
Science Popularly Explained, Scofferon's Botany, Travels in Africa
Astronomical Geography, Wonders of the Heavens, Art Treasures
Ferguson's History of England, Ireland, and Scotland
Great Sermons, Our Exemplars, Howitt's History of the United States
Pearls of Shakspere, Elements of Arithmetic, &c., &c.
The following are a few of the authors of the standard novels :—
Captain Mayne Reid, Mrs. Maberly
Alexander Dumas, Captain Armstrong
— Waters, Percy B. St. John
Albert Smith, H. Cockton
Lady Morgan, Theodore Hook
Mrs. Grey, Lady Bulwer Lytton, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Boots and Shoes.

65 Trunks Boots and Shoes, just landed ex Light of the Age.

THIS DAY, April 11th.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
65 trunks boots and shoes, all seasonable goods, from the best manufacturers, comprising
Gents' calf wellingtons
Ditto half wellingtons
Ditto calf elastic sides
Men's army bluchers
Men's stout Wellingtons
Men's patent ditto
Men's patent short ditto
Men's mayall slippers
Ditto watertights
Ditto American peg boots
Ditto enamelled napoleons
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Ladies' cloth boots, E.S.
Ladies' French cashmere, E.S., M.H.
Ladies' coloured cashmere boots
Women's leather boots
Children's cloth boots, E.S., 6 to 13
Children's ditto ditto, P.T.H.
Ladies' best goloshes
Maids' and children's ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
Flooring Brads
Batten ditto
Shingle Nails
Lath ditto
Copper Wire, Door-chains, Locks
Furnishing Ironmongers' Materials
Register Grates, Piping, &c., &c., &c.

To General Ironmongers
To Locksmiths
To Bellhangers
To Contractors and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 11th April, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of undermentioned goods, viz. :—
SUNDRIES.
Japanned door-chains, copper wire
B. B. butts, 3½ and 4 inch; shutter bars
Brass butts, screws, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch
Tinned staples for bellhanging, ¾, 1, 1¼ inch
Mortice locks, 2 bolts, 6 inch; latches, 4 inch
Window sash fasteners, 2½ inch; house bells
Side and end cranks, levers assorted
Chain wheels, brass doors knobs and roses
Purchase cranks and roses, bell carriages
China finger plates, barrel bolts, 12 and 18 inch
Mortice locks, complete, spring latches, rim locks, &c.
NAILS.
54 kegs nails, viz. :—
20 kegs flooring brads, 2½ and 3-inch
16 ditto batten ditto, 2, 2½ and 3-inch
8 ditto wrought shingle, 1½, 1¾-inch
10 ditto lath, 1, 1¼ inch.
GRATES.
30 register grates
15 open ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th April, 1862.

Stoves, Iron Pots
Camp Ovens, Sash Weights
Iron Barrow Wheels
Air Bricks, Double Air Bricks, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 11, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, viz
24 register stoves
6 half-register ditto
6 parlour ditto
1 wood dog stove
4 large ditto
100 iron pots, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7
25 camp ovens, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
300 sash weights, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½
100 ditto, 8, 9, 10, 12
100 air bricks
25 double air bricks
50 iron barrow wheels.
Terms at sale.

☞ Best All-over Hogskin Saddles.
Best Stock Saddles.

To Saddlers
To Buyers for the Interior, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 11, 1862, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases best all-over hogskin saddles, Australian shape, complete, with dees, mounts, and covers
5 cases stock saddles, Australian shape, complete, with dees and mounts.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, April 15th, 1862.

Surgical Bandages
Bath Sponges
Scented Soap, &c. &c.

To Medical Men, Chemists, Druggists, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 15th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of surgical bandages, viz.—
Thread and silk stockings, knee-caps, socks, &c.
Enema syringes, circular trusses
Cotton and silk net suspenders
Patent trusses
Indiarubber teats
Enamelled ditto; also,
1 case bath sponges
1 ditto scented soaps, &c, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY next, 14th April, 1862.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Grocers' and Shop Twine
Fishing Lines, Clothes Lines
Laid Cord in balls, Sewing Twine
Hambro' Lines, N. Z. Twine, &c. &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, April 14th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Mary Agnes, Saabye, from Mauritius,
Damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, April 11, 1862.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Crystal
Light Counter
Ration.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Mary Agnes.

Mark, S.	Bags.	Much.	Slight.
A	22	4	18
B	6	2	4
C	19	8	11
D	132	44	88
D4	1	1	0
G	11	3	8
H	9	0	9
I	14	2	12
L	3	0	3
M	6	0	6
N	7	0	7
O	10	1	9
Os	1	0	1
P	3	1	2
Q6	1	1	0
R	15	1	14
T	1	1	0
U	1	0	1
V	1	1	0
W	1	0	1

Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

THIS DAY, Friday.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade.
Feast's Oilmen's Stores
Hill and Ledger's ditto
Whybrow's ditto.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, &c., comprising
20 cases Hill and Ledger's red herrings
35 ditto ditto ditto 1 lb. and ½ lb. mustard
10 ditto Crosse and Blackwell's potted meats
50 ditto Feast's assorted bottled fruits
30 ditto Gunter's ditto ditto
30 ditto ditto 1 and 2 lb. ditto jams
42 ditto Whybrow's mustard, ½ lbs.
15 ditto Taylor's soluble cocoa
3 ditto Sinclair's hams
5 ditto cloves
5 ditto nutmegs
70 bags black pepper
5 cases mace
10 cases assorted candied peel
5 ditto maccaroni
150 boxes fine new Muscatel raisins
150 ditto ditto Eleme figs
75 bags amber dates, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hale's Candles.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 boxes Hale's British sperm candles.
75 ditto patent ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Cocoa
Chocolate
Dried Herbs
Mustard
Brown Windsor Soap.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 cases cocoa and chocolate
10 cases assorted dried herbs
20 cases Coward's mustard, ½ and 1 lb.
7 cases brown windsor soap.
Terms at sale.

Postponed in consequence of the goods not yet being landed.

Oilmen's Stores.
Now landing, ex Cambodia, from London.
From Robert Feast.

FRIDAY, 11th April.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others,
Important Unreserved Sale.
Pint Pickles
Salad Oil
Jams, in tins, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Cambodia,
34 cases Feast's assorted pint pickles
11 ditto ditto salad oil, half-pints
15 ditto ditto, pints
16 ditto ditto jams, 1 lb. tins
10 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
12 ditto ditto half-pound mustard
10 ditto ditto quarter-lb. India curry powder, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ration Sugar.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11, at the City Mart,
300 bags Mauritius ration sugar.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Oatmeal.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 barrels Scotch oatmeal.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

TUESDAY, 15th April.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of boots and shoes, just landed ex Light of Age and Cambodia.
Terms at sale.

Barry's Chicory.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cambodia, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases Barry's chicory, each 2 cwt.
Terms, cash.

Patras Currants.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
35 barrels new Patras currants, a very superior sample.
Terms at sale.

Horses, broken and unbroken
Bullocks
Cows, Steers
Milking Cows
Heifers, Calves, Bulls
Farming Implements of every description.
On the Premises, Minchinbury, Eastern Creek, near Rooty Hill.

WEDNESDAY, 16th April, at 12 o'clock.

Highly Important to Farmers in the neighbourhood, Dairymen, and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
In consequence of the expiration of lease.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, Minchinbury, Eastern Creek, near Rooty Hill Station of Great Western Railway, on WEDNESDAY, 16th April, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the farming implements, stock, &c., comprising
23 working bullocks
54 cows
28 steers
15 heifers
21 calves
9 horses, broken to saddle
4 ditto unbroken, 2 years
1 pair heavy harrows
3 drays, heavy, light, and market
1 roller, 1 bullock plough
1 horse ditto, Ransom's prize patent
1 moulding plough (new), and
All the innumerable sundries usually found on a well stocked and carefully tended farm.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th instant.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

Bostock and Co.'s
Sims, Silvester, and Co.'s
Boots and Shoes.
All New and Seasonable Goods.

For Auction Sale, FRIDAY, the 11th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of Bostock and Sims', Silvester and Co.'s, boots and shoes, all new and seasonable goods—
Men's calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto, midds
Ditto ditto ditto, L.W.
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil
Ditto ditto short ditto, walking
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bevil
Ditto ditto patent ditto, dress
Ditto ditto ditto short ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto kid leg calf goloshed, E.S, cordovan seams
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil, false buttons
Ditto kid and memel ditto ditto, walking
Ditto calf wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto split ditto ditto
Youths' memel leg calf goloshed E. S.
Ditto calf bluchers
Waiters' calf tie pumps
Women's cordovan lace boots
6-9 ditto ditto ditto
Women's all-French cashmere E. S. M. H.
Ditto cloth button patent goloshed pumps
Ditto all French cashmere patent tipped pumps
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, patent tips, E. S. ditto
Maids' ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
10-13 cloth patent goloshed, button, tips, welts
6-9 ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Women's black cashmere patent tipped lace pumps
Ditto coloured ditto, tips, E. S. ditto
Ditto cordovan lace welts
6-9 ditto ditto ditto
6-9 coloured morocco E. S. pumps
4-5 cordovan lace boots
6-9 grain lace welts
4-5 ditto ditto ditto
Infants' kid patent goloshed, button
Women's black cashmere, patent vamps
10-13 ditto ditto, ditto
10-13 coloured cashmere, ditto ditto
Women's cloth, patent goloshed, lace welts
Ditto grain slippers, welts
Ditto coloured cashmere E. S. pumps, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Barry's Chicory
Sugars
Whiting
Score's Washing Crystals
Prussan's Double X Stout
Bass' Pyramid brand Ale
Candles, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

First-class Table Cutlery.
Ditto Pocket ditto.

MONDAY, April 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases first-class cutlery, comprising
Ivory balance-handled knives
Ditto ditto ditto, in sets
Agate ditto ditto knives and forks
Stag and bone knives and forks, in sets
Dessert knives and plated forks
Carvers, assorted
Butchers' steels
Table ditto
2, 3, and 4 blade wharncliffe knives
2, 3, and 4 ditto stag-handle ditto
Pearl-handle penknives
Castrating knives and fleams
Electro-plated forks and spoons
Electro-plated sets, in mahogany cases.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade and private buyers to this really important sale of first-class goods. The quality is such as is seldom imported unless by private individuals.

Plain Tray Glasses
Drawer and Box ditto
Moulded Trays
Rosewood and Maple Chimney
Rich Carved Gilt ditto
Ditto ditto Pier ditto.
☞ For unreserved Sale.

MONDAY, April 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A splendid assortment of glasses, comprising
40 x 50 rich gilt pier glasses, massive frames
40 x 30 ditto ditto ditto
36 x 24 ditto ditto
30 x 18 rosewood and maple chimney glasses
28 x 16 ditto ditto ditto
24 x 14 ditto ditto ditto
24 x 18 three block dressing glasses
20 x 16 ditto ditto ditto
16 x 12 two drawer ditto ditto
20 x 16 ditto ditto ditto
18 x 14 plain and moulded ditto
16 x 12 ditto ditto ditto
14 x 10 ditto ditto ditto
12 x 9 ditto ditto ditto
10 x 8 ditto ditto ditto
9 x 7 ditto ditto ditto.
. The auctioneers would invite the particular attention of buyers to this important sale of new goods, just landed ex Granite City, every line of which will be sold, to close accounts for the mail.
Terms, liberal.

Saddlery.

MONDAY, April 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
An extensive assortment of new goods.
Now landing ex Dunphaile Castle.

Best Quality Plated Goods.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, MONDAY, April 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Best quality tea, dessert, and table spoons
Ditto ditto table and dessert forks
Ditto ditto sugar tongs
Ditto ditto salt, egg, and mustard spoons
Ditto ditto gravy ditto
Ditto ditto soup and sauce ladles
Ditto ditto fish knives and forks.
☞ The above goods are of first-class quality, and for bona fide sale.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, April 16th.

Boots and Shoes.
Bostock's
Eiley's
Henry Worms'
Hyde, Turner, and Co.'s.
190 Trunks New Goods, now landing.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on the above day,
190 trunks new goods.
Particulars in future issue.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot, George-street South, opposite Railway Gate.

Cut Hay, Pressed Hay, Bran.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, at his New Depot, THIS DAY, 11th April, at 12 o'clock,
2 tons cut oaten and clover hay, really prime, in lots
Bales of pressed hay, bags of bran.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot, George-street South, opposite Railway Gate.

Quinces. Quinces. Quinces.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, at his New Depot, THIS DAY, 11th April, at 12 o'clock,
50 cases quinces, in lots to suit purchasers.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Railway Auction Depot, George-street South, opposite Railway Gate.
Prime Young Milch Cows and Springers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, at his new Depot, THIS DAY, 11th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
6 superior young milch cows and springers, the former with young calves, the latter on the point of calving, and all perfectly quiet.
N.B.—The auctioneer begs to notify to stevedores, private families, and others that there will invariably be a supply of milch cows at his usual weekly sales.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot, opposite Railway Gate, George-street South.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Depot, THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs (dead and alive), milch cows, hay, cut and pressed, bran, &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Fruit, poultry, butter (keg and roll), bacon, cheese, eggs, &c, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Horses, carts, harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, SATURDAY, 12th instant, at quarter before 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Andrew Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
1500 very prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. Mackenzie to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 14th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
154 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Messrs. Ford and Mylechorane to submit to public competition, at Tattersall's long room, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd of April, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known stations, GUNGAREE and GUNNINBAR, on the Wammarawah, Lower Macquarie River, with 3000 head of well-bred quiet cattle, more or less, consisting of a large proportion of male cattle, a considerable number of which are now fat and ready for market. These stations are noted for sending some of the finest fat stock that comes to the Sydney market.
The above is a first-class property, well worthy the attention of capitalists seeking a safe pastoral investment.
Terms at sale.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. Morris to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 14th April, at 12 o'clock,
220 head of prime fat cattle,
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Edwin Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Onus, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Penrith Wholesale Wine and Spirit Stores and General Stores.

PRICE and CO. will sell by auction, on Licensing Day, WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, and THURSDAY, 17th, at the rear of the Rose Inn,
60 cases and casks of bottled ale and porter, rums, brandy, cordials, port and sherry wines
4 tons of superior fine flour
A first-rate omnibus—the famed "Civility"
One fine sow, heavy in pig; paints, cart and gig harness, chairs, &c.
Without reserve.
Terms.—Under £25, cash; above that sum, approved bills at three months.

FRIDAY, 11th April.

The British-built Barque TIME AND TRUTH, A 1 at Lloyd's.

JAMES LAWRENCE, successor to H. A. Caffey, will sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, THIS DAY, 11th April, at 12 o'clock,
The A 1 British-built barque, TIME AND TRUTH, 537 tons register, newly coppered, abundantly found in stores, &c., and in first-rate sea-going order.
Further particulars and terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.
District of Moreton.

That excellent Fattening Station Dugandan, together with 9054 Sheep, more or less, and 1000 Head of Cattle.

Terms:—One-third cash; residue at one, two, three, four, and five years' date, with approved bills and interest added.

H. M. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell, by private contract,
The station of Dugandan, situated in the district of Moreton, together with the following sheep, viz.,
1070 ewes, 1 to 3 years old
1739 ditto, 4 ditto
1784 ditto, aged
450 lambs
876 wethers, 1 to 4 years old
1657 ditto, 3 ditto
1726 ditto, 4 ditto
52 rams
Total 9054 in all, more or less. And
1000 head mixed cattle.
Stock and draught horses, working bullocks, drays with gear, stores and implements, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, containing ten rooms, with detached kitchen, &c.; a garden, well stocked with vines, vegetables, &c.; a large woolshed, with drafting yards; a stockyard, and five men's huts.
The whole of the buildings are nearly new and in very good order, and are all erected on purchased land, consisting of a block of 620 acres, all fenced in, with 180 acres in addition, making in all a paddock of 800 acres. There are also six other station huts on various parts of the run, one cultivation paddock of 8 acres, and a horse paddock of 20 acres.
The run bears a high character as a fattening run, and is abundantly watered by the Teviot brook and lagoons. It is about 30 miles distant from Ipswich, and its capabilities are estimated at 20,000 sheep.
This splendid pastoral property is in first-rate working order, and from the extremely liberal terms on which it is offered for sale, it cannot fail to be a most advantageous investment for any one, especially a purchaser with limited capital.
For further particulars, apply at the Auction Rooms, Nicholas-street, Ipswich, Queensland.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482688

COTTON AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

(Continued.)

II.

The old world is so bound up with the new, that no event occurs on the shores of the Atlantic which does not immediately rebound on the other shore. Let America be prosperous or ruined, England—and consequently the civilised world—must participate in her fortune or disaster. It is through cotton especially that the United Kingdom and the American Republic have been up to the present time in a state of mutual dependence, and have passed through analogous changes. The marvellous agricultural progress of the Slave States corresponded with the no less astonishing manufacturing progress of Lancashire. The immense riches of the cotton lords were amassed with as much rapidity as the large fortunes of the Southern patricians; and all the sudden turns of fortune which affected slavery found their melancholy counterpart in the oscillations of pauperism, that painful sore of powerful England. In requiring from the slaveholders the greater part of its supply of cotton, the manufacturing *feudality* of Lancashire allied itself to the *oligarchy* of the planters. It participated in their triumphs, suffered with them in their misfortunes, and contributed to its utmost, by its commercial connection, to the maintenance of the servile institution. In monopolising the importation of cotton grown by slaves, the shipowners of Liverpool assisted in a manner not less efficacious to perpetuate slavery than they did during the course of the last century in monopolising the slave trade. The cotton manufacture has placed itself in direct antagonism with progress itself, and the day when the four millions of slaves of the Confederated States shall be emancipated will be to it a day of mourning. Therefore it is, that the American crisis has been received with *stupor* by the commercial world. Allowing itself to be guided by simple considerations of debtor and creditor, and of supply and demand, it made no difference between cotton grown by free men and cotton grown by slaves, and they were admitted on the same terms. The American war shows how wrong it has been to participate indirectly in the acts of the planters.

Warnings, however, have not been wanting. The present catastrophe has long been foretold, and the intestine dissensions of the American Republic have also long been menacing. The English Press, alarmed at the indications of civil war, unceasingly advised the manufacturers of Lancashire, not for the sake of morality, but of simple prudence, not to depend on their great market of supply, but to create an active competition with it, in India, in Africa, in the Carribee Islands, and wherever the cultivation of cotton would give good returns.* The manufacturers at times recognised the danger of their position; they condescended even to appoint commissions of enquiry, and to establish societies of encouragement. But there their efforts stopped; and when the first bullet of the Confederates struck the walls of Fort Sumter, like the statesmen of America, they were taken by surprise. Elated with their prosperity, they could not believe that it would ever be shaken. Thanks to the genius of their inventors, to their own perseverance, and commercial resources, they gave to their manufactured goods, such overwhelming attractions, as prevented them from dreaming of the possibility of a reverse. Certainly the rapid progress of their manufactures, the veritable epitome of all the triumphs of man over matter, was of a nature to satisfy the pride of all those who were the heroes of it, or the simple workmen.

In effect, no human enterprise has produced, in so short a space of time, such valuable results as the cotton manufacture of Great Britain. The first attempts, which took place scarcely 150 years ago, were very humble, and, after an existence of a century and a half, the English spinners in 1767, did not consume two millions of kilogrammes (4,412,800 lbs.) of cotton; but the inventions of Watt, Hargraves, Arkwright, and Crompton rapidly succeeded each other in giving a powerful impetus to labour. At the same time, as if to show the future connection which was to unite the Slave States with the manufactures of Lancashire, Seabrook, a citizen of South Carolina, proved that, thanks to negro labour, cotton might become one of the great articles of export of America. Later, in 1794, Eli Whitney invented the *saw gin*, which facilitates the cleaning of the wool. Since then, American cotton has taken the place of that of the Levant, of India, and of the Carribee Islands, in the English factories. Manufacture on a large scale now commenced. Production has doubled and increased ten and a hundred fold; and in 1860 it rose to a quantity three hundred times greater than in 1767. Before the war broke out between the two sections of the American republic, you might count in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain more than 2200 cotton factories, employing 400,000 hands, and possessing more than 33,000,000 of spindles, set in motion by steam-engines of 118,000-horse power in the aggregate.† In 1860, the capital employed in the factories exceeded five milliards (£200,000,000), and the value of the manufactured produce (more important than the national *budget*) rose to nearly two milliards (£80,000,000), of which one milliard 350 millions (54,000,000) were required for exportation. In short, to follow the English manufacturers in their amusing statistics, the threads of cotton spun in one year would extend over a length of forty millions of kilometres (25,000,000 English miles), equal to 100 times the circumference of the globe, or ten times the distance of the moon from the earth. The spinning mills of the United Kingdom consume alone more than two-thirds of all the cotton sent to Europe, and more than a half of the whole quantity worked up in the manufactories of the two worlds. It is in the midst of this unheard of prosperity that suddenly the spectre of ruin presented itself. The plantations of America, where the cultivation of the cotton plant had increased with as much rapidity as the consumers of the civilised world required, are in the space of a few weeks as it were cut off from the earth, and now we must seek on the surface of the globe for other countries where two millions of free men may immediately set themselves to work to take the place of the two millions of American slaves in the production of cotton. If these two millions of labourers do not answer to the appeal, the *famine* of cotton will succeed to its dearth, all the riches of the cotton lords will be swallowed up in one vast ruin, and the English workmen will become the prey of the most frightful misery.

It is certain that the results of the cotton crisis are already of grave importance in all the manufacturing countries. Thus the factories of New England are closed, or they only work during a small portion of the week. They are also reduced by it to become very beggars for their own slender consumption, since America, after having sent to England so many millions of bales, is in her turn obliged to seek from thence a few thousands.‡ In France the state of the cotton manufacture is less deplorable than in England and Massachusets. The warehouses of Havre are even more abundantly supplied than they were at a similar period in 1859 and 1860, and many of the large establishments have cotton enough for six months. But the French manufacturers not being able to renew their supplies except by applying to Egypt, which is devastated by floods, and to England, impoverished by the dearth of American cotton, it is to be feared that soon a number of the factories may be obliged to work from day to day, to slacken their production, and even to close altogether. If the effect of the civil war of America has made itself felt in a manner relatively feeble on our cotton manufactures, we know what a disastrous influence this war has exercised upon the manufacturers of Lyons and St. Etienne. There a forced stoppage has plunged the French workmen into a still deeper misery than the workmen of Lowell and New Manchester. It is beyond doubt, however, that the danger of France is, in reference to the crisis of cotton, much less imminent than that of Great Britain, since she carries on a much smaller amount of business with America; and her factories consume about four times less of the raw material. We may then, in studying the probable results of the scarcity of American cotton, consider England as the representative of manufacturing Europe, for it is there that the consequences of the American war will be the most serious and the most instructive. It is well to add, that the English spinners are also the only ones who have adopted measures for averting the crisis. French manufacturers wait patiently for better days. Thanks to their want of resources, and to that superstitious torpor which results from a powerful administrative centralisation, they in no way trouble themselves to find out other sources of supply, and seem entirely to depend on their good friends the English, as if they themselves had personally no interest in the question.

In England, the organs of public opinion generally take great pride in concealing national calamities, or at least in lessening their import. Therefore they have only as yet but slightly admitted the increase of pauperism since the commencement of the manufacturing crisis; and it is with great difficulty that the necessary information can be obtained. Painful facts are, however, constantly brought to light, and occasionally we may gather from some of the statistical reports the extent of the evil. Thus, at the commencement of November 1861, of 842 factories in the manufacturing district of Manchester, 295 only worked without interruption, 498 remained open during three, four, or five days of the week, and forty-nine were altogether closed. Of the 172,257 workpeople who formerly carried on the business of the factories, little more than a third have remained on full wages—another third have work during four days in the week; nearly 30,000—that is to say, a sixth part, received wages during three days in the week; 15,000 found employment during five days; and 8000 were discharged. In the other manufacturing districts of Great Britain the proportions were nearly the same. But since that period a great number of factories have stopped or slackened their production; and now it is admitted that the consumption of cotton has diminished at least 50 per cent. The number of working days has decreased to such a degree, and consequently the amount of wages, which was estimated in 1860 at 280 millions of francs (£11,200,000), has been reduced as much as 12 millions of francs (£480,000) a month. This is not all. Some of the manufacturers, amongst others those of Preston, have adopted the deplorable resolution of lowering the wages, and the workmen, at the risk of not obtaining work, have attempted the desperate expedient of a strike.

Whilst the cotton manufacture diminishes in so formidable a manner, and by this sudden stoppage throws so many workpeople into misery, the other manufactures, affected by the same crisis, suffer also; and their embarrassments contribute greatly to the aggravation of pauperism. The official reports of the English Customs show, for the first time for many long years, a considerable diminution in the export of cloth, silk, linen, crockery, metals, &c. In the month of September, 1861, this diminution was even 18 per cent. as compared with that of September, 1860. The war of America, therefore, or rather slavery, that cause which already prevents England from importing cotton from New Orleans, hinders also the sale of manufactured articles to the consumers of New York and Boston. If so many cotton factories are closed in consequence of the want of raw material, a great number of other manufactories threaten also to close in consequence of the scarcity of demand. We can understand the effect which this stagnation of commerce is likely to have on the condition of the working classes. Rich England, which already has an army of poor much more numerous than miserable Ireland,* is obliged to open more widely the doors of her workhouses, and many of the starving people sink before they can attain the threshold; for the tender mercies of the poor-laws are cruel, and the needy are not relieved by the charity of the parishes without superabundantly proving that they are devoid of every resource. By a provoking coincidence, the articles of first necessity, the cereals amongst others, maintain a high price. Bread is scarce in England, whilst in certain districts of North America not long ago maize was used for heating the locomotives; and if the Government of Great Britain must believe it necessary to vindicate by arms the honour of its flag, the condition of the English people would become still more poignant. The commerce with America, which formerly rose to more than a milliard and a-half (£60,000,000) would be suddenly suppressed, and the waggons laden with grain, which come from the *far West* to assist in feeding England, would be stopped on the way, the innumerable manufactories which work for American exportation would come to a stand, and millions of workmen would have no other resource than mendicity. England would have to pay for the satisfaction of the national honour not only with millions of her money but with the lives of her labourers. The bombardment of New York would simultaneously set fire to Liverpool, so thoroughly identical are the interests of the two cities. Certainly, if the winter of 1861-2 must be as disastrous to the English labourers as the war makes us apprehend, if famine, cold, and misery in every form are to decimate the population, what a cruel irony would be that festival in honour of labour, to which powerful England will soon invite the whole world. In those rich galleries, which will surpass everything that has yet been seen in dazzling richness, the crowds that have come from the extremities of the world will admire the products of India, jewellery, silks, cloths of every kind; above all the delicate tissues of Manchester, and the wonderful spinning machines, of which each supplies the labour of several thousand men, and which, before arriving at their present perfection, have caused so many inventors of genius to die of trouble. And whilst all the languages that are spoken on the earth will mingle together to form a concert of praise on the astonishing products of English manufacture, what will have become of the workmen who supplied the labour? The envoys of America will no longer be found at the meeting of the nations, and on the distant sea the cannons of naval battles will respond to the loud huzzas resounding in the palace of industry, in honour of universal peace. May this frightful irony of fate be spared to England and the world!

Misfortunes caused by war are irreparable; but if the crisis of cotton were the only one, would the English manufacturers and merchants be able to avert it pacifically? In the first moments of emotion caused by the disruption of the American Union, they seemed to be distrustful of it, and dreamt perhaps that they could take by force what they could not obtain by amicable means. The English Ministry hastened to recognise the Southern Confederation as a belligerent Power—still more, it feigned to be ignorant of the fact that several British subjects had been enrolled by force in the army of the South,† and did not complain of the confiscation of English property by the different legislatures of the Confederated States. Some merchants of Manchester were bold enough to propose to the English Government to fit out for themselves a small fleet to fetch the American cotton at their own risk, in despite of the blockading fleet They asked nothing less than to be allowed to make war on their own account. Nevertheless, the first effervescence gradually gave way to calmer sentiments, and England probably would not have entered into hostilities if the deplorable episode of the San Jacinto had not taken place. The English manufacturers seemed to dread less and less the issue of the crisis. Perhaps even they allowed too great a tranquillity of mind to succeed to too much alarm, for they sought less to open new markets of supply than they did at first, and seemed persuaded, that by the natural reciprocity of demand and supply, cotton would never be wanting to them. The merchants of Calcutta and Bombay repented bitterly of their having, at the first cry of distress uttered in Manchester, hastened to purchase, at any price, on the plains of the interior, the cotton which had remained a long time in the warehouses, without finding a single English purchaser. At Mirzapoor, a town situated between Allahabad and Benares, on the grand commercial artery of the Presidency of Bengal, 50,000 bales of cotton were allowed this year to rot, which the owners offered at a low price, and which could easily have been sent to Calcutta by way of the river.

The indisposition manifested by the English manufacturers to procure the Indian cotton, which was held at their disposal, arose from several causes. In the first place, they firmly believed that, in consequence of the rise in price, American cotton, much preferable to Surat, would not fail to flow abundantly into the Liverpool market. In the second place they dared not modify their machinery in order to adapt it to the Indian fibre, without having ascertained with complete certainty the necessity for such a change; but above all, they felt themselves compelled, by the state of trade, to restrain considerably the activity of their manufactures. In effect, whilst a crisis was at hand, brought on by the scarcity of cotton, another crisis in an inverse sense, caused by the too great development given to manufacture, became imminent. For two years the factories had increased their production to such a degree, that the markets were full. The demand was next to nothing, and, according to the ordinary laws of commerce, a fall in the price of cotton goods, the closing of the mills, the failure of the manufacturers, and the misery of the workmen seemed inevitable. Suddenly the war of America, and the expectation of a scarcity of cotton, which was the immediate consequence of it, changed the state of the market. The purchasers of English cotton goods, wishing to supply themselves abundantly with an article threatened with a future rise in price, did not recall their orders, and the crisis of the fall which seemed inevitable was fortunately averted. On their part, the English manufacturers could have availed themselves of a favourable pretext to diminish their manufacture by more than a third, without causing their customers to suffer, or refusing a single order. It is thus that the two crises have, in some measure, neutralised each other. Thanks to the respite given to manufacture by the events of America, the market is now in its normal state, a considerable rise has taken place in the markets of Asia, and orders begin to flow in anew. The time is then come to in press upon the manufacturers a new impulse. The question is, are they in a condition to give effect to it?

We know what detractors will say; but all the political economists of England seem to concur in representing the future of the cotton manufacture under the most favourable aspect. They first point out that the crisis began at the least unpropitious season of the year. In fact, when the first cannon shots were exchanged, England had already in her warehouses the greatest part of the American crops. She hastened to cause the remainder to be sent to her; and towards the middle of 1861 her supply was scarcely less than that of preceding years. At the present time the total number of bales of cotton already deposited in the English warehouses,* or stowed in the holds of ships bound for Liverpool, is about 660,000, a sufficient quantity to give to England four months of respite, even admitting that the weekly consumption, in addition to the export to the markets of the continent, should rise to an average of 40,000 bales. Besides, in the year 1862, the cotton-producing countries, other than the slave Confederation, will send to the United Kingdom a quantity of the raw material, at least, equal to that which was sent during the year which has just elapsed—say about 1,200,000 bales. To this quantity must be added the private supplies of the manufacturers, and, above all, the additional importations caused by the rise in price. It is true that the weight of the cotton bales sent from Hindostan and Africa is less than that of the bales of American cotton; but this diminution in weight is more than compensated for by the lightness and fineness of the tissues which are manufactured in dear times; therefore, even supposing that the Confederated States do not export a single bale of cotton, we see that England may depend for the year 1862 on a minimum of two millions of bales, which will enable her to export to the markets of the European continent the same quantity of cotton which she formerly sent, and to reach in her own manufacture two-thirds of the quantity which she delivered to commerce in the year 1860, which was one of remarkable activity. Besides, the gradual rise in price of cotton stuffs will slightly disturb the course of purchases, and the public favour will be directed more to the woollen, linen, hempen, and alpaca goods. As it invariably happens in cases of this nature, the habits of the consumers are temporarily modified. Viewed in these various lights, the question of cotton does not then seem so formidable as it appeared at first sight, and if the rise in American cotton should gain such a height in the Liverpool market, we must attribute it to the stock-jobbers, who speculate as well in cotton as in grain and the public funds. A perfect mania took possession of speculators of every class—ladies, clergymen, lawyers, and petty tradesmen; but the requirements of manufacture have nothing to do with this fictitious rise, and the market price of Indian cotton has become the standard value of the raw material necessary for the supply of the factories.

However this may be, the English manufacturers manifested great confidence in the future, before the prospect of a war with America arose to alarm them. Energetic pioneers, such as exist in England for every work of progress, had already long since adopted measures to prevent the cotton crisis from taking their country unawares. Societies, established some years ago in Manchester, redoubled their activity on hearing the news of the civil war in the United States. They sent agents to all the cotton-producing countries, distributed seeds and machines, gave advice, examined samples, and made reports on all the results obtained. At the same time, the religious missionaries, who transformed themselves into missionaries of commerce, exhorted the faithful to engage as well in the cultivation of cotton as in the meditation of the gospel. The Government on its part caused circulars in profusion to be addressed to its Hindoo subjects; but, faithful to the economical traditions of England, it took care not to interfere in any active manner between the producer and the consumer. Fearful of discouraging by its interposition the individual enterprise of merchants, it neither offered premiums nor bought bales of cotton; it prudently contented itself with its part as an adviser, and the English were thankful to it. The manufacturers of Lancashire, strong in the year of respite which their large stock secured to them, did not set to work with sufficient energy; but they now begin to follow the general movement. They have partly altered their machinery, so as to enable them to use Indian cotton in much larger proportions than heretofore; and they have even discovered in this cotton, formerly despised, qualities which were altogether unexpected. The cotton manufacture of England, more important to her than that of the rest of the world, must not be allowed to decline. In spite of the war, she desires not only to regain the ground lost since 1860, but to go still further, and as she has been wont, to make each year surpass the progress of the preceding one. To attain her object it is necessary that she should succeed in creating vast plantations to take the place of those of America which will soon be lost to her. The present is a critical time. If she fail in her attempt we know what disastrous economical consequences would ensue from the failure of this manufacture, which now provides a living for more than five millions of Englishmen. If she succeed, she will cause to flow again towards the East a large commercial current, which formerly set towards the West. In henceforth giving employment to free men she will deal a deadly blow on slavery.

(To be continued.)

* In 1860, of 100 bales consumed in the United Kingdom, 85 came from the States of America, 8 from other foreign countries, and 7 only from British colonies.

† In 1860, of 379,213 work-people, 222,027—that is to say, more than three-fifths—were females. The wages averaged 12 francs 70 cents (10s. 7d.) a week, while those of the males averaged 23 francs 10 cents (19s. 3d.).

‡ Between the 1st August and the 24th October, 1861, 7079 bales of American and 2098 bales of Surat cotton were exported from Liverpool to Canada and New England.

* The average number of the poor relieved in England is 892,000, in Scotland 121,000, and in Ireland 91,000, which gives the respective proportions of 30, 40, and 15 inhabitants in each thousand. On the 1st of July, 1861, the number of the poor admitted to the benefit of the poor-law had increased by 32,000; and the proportion of this indigent crowd to the whole population had risen to 48 in the thousand. Now, the crisis which rages at present with so much intensity had scarcely commenced at that period.

† This is a fact, established by the testimony of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the *Times*.

* On the 6th December 1861, the stock of cotton at Liverpool consisted of 606,810 bales, of which 219,370 bales were Surat. The stock in the corresponding week of 1860 was 579,620 bales only, and of which four-fifths were American cotton.

OUR COLONIAL DEFENCES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Old King Jupiter, when the waggoner applied to him for help, called him a lazy vagabond, told him to put his shoulders to the wheel, and then he would help him to get his wain out of the bog. Old Queen Britannia tells her colonial offspring, on their appeal to her for defence against foes,—not that they are lazy and indolent, quite the contrary,—that they are too industrious in the money-grubbing line, too eager after £ s. d., and too apathetic about its security in the colony, or its transfer to the parent land; and that if they will perform their part, she will do hers.

Can there be any thing more generous? We have in our collective Legislative wisdom rejected her troops, and she offers us protection by three or four war steamers. With some forty colonies to defend, and so limited in war ships (see *Herald's* extracts from Vancouver, of yesterday), it is preposterous for us to expect more; and even these vessels, from the extent of coast, &c., must be cruising far and wide, so that, after all, their visits will be "like angel's visits, few and far between."

Sir, the dangers of and losses incurred in a general war, depend upon it, would be more severely felt by this colony on the ocean than were Sydney to be bombarded, or a heavy ransom paid for her delivery from such a calamity. The first flash of war, whether European or American, would scatter hordes of privateers of various maritime nations, particularly from the Spanish Main, bearing the black flag with death's head and cross bones, from whom no mercy could possibly be expected, all over the Pacific on the tracks of our wool and our gold ships; whilst others would cruise off the coast and blockade us; and thus we must submit to loss upon loss, or be reduced to a general insolvency and starvation.

This is no overdrawn picture, and unless the colonists bestir themselves, it will soon be painted in very ugly colours.

To imagine that steam-power applied to shipping is the omnipotent defence for the colonies, or even old England herself, is perfectly puerile; for it will be found, that where England possesses one war steamer, whether first-rate, or a gunboat, the pirates of the new world can produce ten clippers, well armed, and manned with the veriest bloodhounds of creation. And supposing that one steam gunboat or corvette could be in the tracks of these piratical hordes, and by power of steam overhaul and capture two of them—a very fair performance—there are then the other eight overhauling and capturing our merchant ships without the possibility of defence or escape—a very ugly affair indeed for this colony, or her sister colonies.

It is a matter of surprise and regret that the British Government—because steam power has been so developed in its advantages in the application to war-ships that splendid sailing vessels, still sound and good, should be decried down, and offered to public competition at a mere nominal value! Surely the Government will still think that they will be all serviceable, even under canvas, to chase and destroy piratical hordes, in connection with steam gunboats.

But, be this as it may, the suggestion now offered for the sea defence of our colonies, is that as auxiliary to what the parent land can do, all the Southern colonies unite—purchase these sailing vessels with all their equipments and armaments, and then man them themselves, and to sail under "The Old Flag!"

But how man these vessels as fighting cruisers? There are numbers of fellows of the O. S. class—get hold of them—and train them to A. B. All this as temporary. Next—establish a nautical school, and —O! shocking to the humane feelings of our legislators—pass a Lycurgan or Spartan law, "that every young Arab found on the shores or in the streets, shall be pressed, and sent aboard of a training vessel, and there fed and taught, and made thorough sailors and good members of society." Prussia does the same with her destitutes. Is it not real humanity, as well as serviceable to the country? Why should not we do the same?

The results from the adoption of such a scheme would be a great means of sea defence to our colonial and British ships traversing the Pacific and Atlantic; for these colonial cruisers could act as convoys. In falling in with a pirate they could just sink him there and then, or take him as a prize. Above all, commerce would not have all the feathers of her wings plucked, and the rising generation of colonial blue jackets would be happy amongst their messmates, an honour to themselves, and a glory to the British Crown.

But, the expense! What number of shot would be found in the colonial locker? There must be plenty, since two millions are voted for railways, which will take ages to complete—£5000 to complete the Tower of Babel, in the Government paddock—£3000 to add to the Museum, for the *locale* of dead birds, and snakes, and fishes, and beasts, and nobody knows what else—and plenty of money voted other ways for gewgaws and nonsense. What of £50,000, or even £100,000, to be abstracted therefrom?

Will, therefore, our senators, in their collective wisdom, and under their powers over the colonial purse, when assembling again, just correct a few of these items of expenditure, and appropriate them to a better purpose, by the sums proposed in the defences of—

Sydney, home, and beauty!

Or will they persist in their vagaries? Or will not the voice of the public awaken them to a proper sense of duty, and, conjointly with our commercial men, instead of pandering to a democracy who acknowledges no crown, one of whose representatives most reverently has vowed to trample underfoot the old British flag, and to "cut the painter" (better his own throat), and sever the child from its mother for ever; and instead of grovelling in mercantile pursuits day and night, hording up treasures under every selfish feeling and deed, and slumbering over their coffers,—prepare for the coming struggle?

Old England is pluming herself for the deadly fight. Her Council has warned the colonies to do the same. If we turn a deaf ear to the warning voice—and yet will be the scoff and snarling of a Robert Lowe—the sooner the enemy enters our golden gates, and takes his prize, the better. Be sure the ejaculated thanksgivings at home will then be, "Sarve 'em right!"

B.

April 10th.

SHAM FIGHT AT PARRAMATTA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The departure of the mail this month would interfere with a muster of volunteers on Easter Monday—at least, it is thought so. Let us for a moment look at the proceedings in Victoria; the volunteers there will have a week in camp this Easter, plenty of rifle shooting, lots of drilling in outpost duty, a mimic battle, with redoubts, batteries, &c., erected on the field, and all at an expense to the Government of some thousands of pounds. Surely our Government will give the New South Wales Volunteers a train to Parramatta for a good field day, say on Easter Tuesday. A thousand men, at least, of all arms would attend, for the conveyance of whom a special train should leave Sydney at eight a.m. on Tuesday, returning at four or five p.m. As many would go up to make some little arrangements for refreshments for their companies, all volunteers in uniform should be passed free to Parramatta on Easter Monday after two p.m. Let something be done in the matter.

Yours, obediently,
ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Please allow me to correct your report of my proposition for the future management of the above institution. My recommendation is to have a medical superintendent to reside on the premises, rations and fuel to be found him, at a salary of £300 per annum. Also a clerk and storekeeper, with quarters and rations, and a salary of £150 per annum. These two to supersede the present master, doctor, and accountant. I am of opinion that, if this arrangement is carried out, the duties will be more efficiently and economically conducted, and thereby prove a great saving to the institution, and at the same time secure a large amount of public confidence.

Yours respectfully,
J. G. RAPHAEL.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

[MORT AND CO.]

Wool.—At our auction sale this day the biddings were more animated than last week, and nearly all the lots catalogued were quitted at full rates. The principal parcels of fleece wool sold were—F&V, 7 bales at 20½d; JS, 21 at 17½d; GJ, 16 at 17d; RJ, 30 at 18½d; MO over diamond, 30 at 19d; ECP, 10 at 16½d; GP, 3 at 20½d. A few parcels of wool in grease sold at 9d to 12½d.

Sheepskins.—The supply more than usually limited; all to hand sold at from 3d to 6½d per lb.

Tallow.—Fifty casks were sold as follows:—4 at £30 per ton, 3 at £31 5s, 2 at £31 10s, 2 at £32, 4 at £34, 5 at £34 10s, 30 at £33.

Hides.—Only 365 hides were catalogued, all of which (excepting 42) were sold at prices about same as late quotations—10s 6d to 11s each for light weights, and 14s to 14s 9d for good heavy hides.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 8	to	1 9
Fair to good	1 5	to	1 9
Low to middling	1 0	to	1 3
Grease	0 7	to	0 10
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	1 0	to	1 3
Handwashed	1 2	to	1 4
Scoured	1 6	to	1 9

TALLOW.

Beef	£32 0 0	to	£34 10 0
Mutton	36 0 0	to	40 0 0
Station tallow	28 0 0	to	32 0 0
Hides, each	0 6 0	to	0 15 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3	to	0 0 6½

Pitt-street, Sydney, 10th April.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale, Thursday, April 10th.—Tare as specified; draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance. Wool: Grease, WN, 1 at 11½d; grease, Twofold Bay, 4 at 9d; fleece, JS, 21 at 17½d; mixed, ——, 1 at 14½d; fleece, F&U, 1 at 12½d, 7 at 20½d; mixed, y, 2 at 15d; fleece, ER over S, 5 at 19½d; fleece, GP, 3 at 20½d; grease, C, 2 at 12½d; fleece, GJ, 16 at 17d; fleece, RJ, 30 at 18½d; fleece, MO over diamond, 30 at 19d; broken, ——, 1 at 9d; slightly damaged, JC over A, 1 at 12d; fleece, ECP, 10 at 16½d; handwashed, TS, 2 at 15½d; scoured, C in triangle, 1 at 17d; mixed, GJ, 1 at 7½d; mixed, HH, 1 at 4d, fleece and locks, 1 at 7½d, fleece, 3 at 15d; fleece, W in diamond, 6 at 17d; fleece, Isfeld, 5 at 17½d; fleece, IF in diamond, 3 at 17½d; mixed, C in triangle, 1 at 12½d; handwashed, TS, 2 at 12½d; mixed, C in triangle, 1 at 11½d, handwashed, 1 at 15½d, ditto, 1 at 13½d; 1 at 10d. Sheepskins: 4 bundles at 4½d; F&U, 2 bales at 6½d; JC over A, lot at 4½d; lot at 6d, lot at 3d. Tallow: WJ, 4 casks at £34; WH, 5 at £34 10s; S in circle, 2 at £31 10s; HW, 2 at £32; F&U, 2 at £30; 1 at £31 5s, 2 at £31 5s, 2 at £30; M, 30 at £33. Hides: 35 at 5s, 16 at 2s 6d, 3 at 4s 6d; F&U, 22 at 10s 3d; 16 at 2s 6d; W, 50 at 14s 9d; 44 at 11s 6d, 30 at 13s, 34 at 3s, 34 at 14s 9d, 13 at 14s 3d. Skins: 2 at 1s 9d.

PRODUCE REPORT.

[O. B. ENSWORTH.]

Wool.—There is more animation without any actual improvement in this market. This arises from the fact that settlers find they cannot obtain the reserves placed upon their wools, and have been inclined to meet the market in preference to shipping on their own account. Some lots sold to-day have been two months and upwards in store, and would have realised higher rates if sold when they arrived in Sydney.

Sheepskins.—No improvement, and rather dull of sale at former rates.

Tallow.—In limited demand for town use; but the decline noted last week has not been recovered, and best rendered beef cannot be quoted higher than 34s to 34s 3d per cwt.; mixed melting, 31s to 33s 6d; station tallow, if suitable for candles, 37s 6d to 40s.

Hides.—No alteration in value this week.

Wool: Mixed, JR, 2 at 3½d; locks, ditto, 1 at 6½d; mixed, ditto, 1 at 6½d; ditto, ditto, 1 at 10d; fleece, HC, 15 at 1s 3d; ditto, JR, 8 at 15d; ditto, IP, 4 at 1s 1½d; ditto, H, 3 at 1s 2½d; ditto, HC, 9 at 1s 2½d; ditto, GB & Co., 4 at 1s 6½d; locks, A & RL, 1 at 1s 0½d; ditto, W ✕ C, 1 at 4d. Sheepskins: TR, lot at 3½d; JR, 1 bale at 5d; Chinchilla, 2 ditto at 7; W ✕ C, 2 ditto at 6½d; P & Co, 3 bundles at 5½d; A & RL, 4 ditto at 7d. Tallow: 1 cask at 32s; 1 ditto at 33s 3d; 2 ditto, at 32s; 6 ditto, at 37s 6d; 5 ditto at 36s; 4 ditto at 33s 3d; 12 ditto (private), at 33s 6d; 12 ditto at 32s 3d.

Circular Quay, Sydney, 10th April.

Waverley Municipality.—The weekly meeting of council was held on the 8th instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. E. J. Baily); councillors Smith, Vickery, Simmons, Browne, Dickson, Watkins, and Taylor. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The following letters were also read:—1st. From the Postmaster-General, inquiring whether the premises occupied by Mr. William Thomas, of South Head Road, were sufficiently central for the purpose of a post-office for Waverley. 2nd. From the chairman of this council in reply, intimating that the premises mentioned were suitable for that purpose. On the motion of the chairman of finance committee, sundry accounts amounting to £7 12s. 3d. were recommended for payment. On the motion of councillor Browne, seconded by councillor Smith, it was then resolved, "That the assessment of the several properties within the municipality, as made by the valuator, be now received and adopted as a whole by this council." The next business proceeded with was the further consideration and adoption of a report from a special committee appointed to inquire into the financial state of the municipality, postponed from last meeting." Councillor Browne moved an amendment on the adoption of report, to the effect that "the committee's report be referred back to them for reconsideration, and also to furnish additional information." This amendment was, after considerable debate negatived on a division—ayes 3, noes 4. A further amendment was then moved by councillor Dickson, having for its object a proposed correction of balance sheet appended to the committee's report. This amendment was then put and negatived by 5 to 2. The original motion was afterwards put by the chairman—himself not voting—"That the special committee's report be now adopted." Council divided—ayes 4, noes 3. Councillor Browne recorded his protest against the adoption of the report. Councillor Dickson gave notice of a motion for consideration at the next meeting. In pursuance of notice, it was moved by councillor Brown and resolved, "That the improvement committee be instructed forthwith to repair Nelson Bay Road, leading to the residence of Mr. Holdsworth and other ratepayers, at a cost not exceeding £30. This terminated the proceedings and the council rose.

A Yankee Speech about the War.—The following is an extract from a Washington newspaper of a speech delivered on the presentation of the sword of honour to the captain of the San Jacinto:—"Feller citizens and horses, hurrah! there's got to be a war! I'm for whipping Great Britain right off without stopping for compliments. We must hustle the British Lion heels over head out of the everlasting borders of this ere world! Hurrah for Lincoln; we must have the critter neck and heels if we wade in blood up to our knees to pull off the horns of John Bull. We must do it. Where's the 'possom whose little soul don't echo them sentiments? He ain't nowhere, nor never was. Can't you and I and any one of us rouse up the wolf of human nature till he'll paw the whole of Old England clear down below low watermark? Yes, Sir-ee; every citizen of this tall land, from the owl on the Hemlock-tub to President Lincoln in his great arm-chair, is in favour of this all thundering and liberty spreading measure. Just let them glorious ideas pop into the Northern States cranium fairly and see if an earthquake shout from twenty-six millions of India-rubber lungs don't shake the whole earth, crack the zenith, and knock the very orbs over. I tell you there is nothing on this side the millennium like our own everlasting institution, nor you can't scrape up a flock of civilized beings on the face of the universal terror-firmer who knows so well to defend and spread them. Where's the Yankee who won't vote for his country within three-quarters of an inch of his life if it tears his soul—yes, and his upper leathers too? What's England? Why, it ain't anything at all scarcely. Uncle Sam will take it for a handkerchief to blow his nose upon when he gets a could. We are bound to wake up snakes and no mistakes; let us once get hold of the job in earnest with this lot of Uncle Sam's boys, and if we don't dig a hole as deep as eternity with the spades of Yankee pluck, and scum the greasy spots off the face of the world, and pitch them clear to the bottom of it, then I am no longer a two-legged crocodile. When this is done, you will set the great soaring eagle of liberty like a big rooster crowing on the top of a barrel. Why, you are ready and primed for the onset—all you want is a live coal or two dropped on your devoted heads to touch you off. Methinks that the flashes of fire in your eyes to-day forebode blood and thunder; so mind you don't flash in the pan. If you will do your bounden duty in this crisis, you will spit the tobacco-juice of determination into John Bull's eyes until he has the blind staggers, when you can take him by the tail and sling him beyond all recollections. Rouse yee. Rouse yee. To the ree-coo—let the shout penetrate every nook and cranny of North America, from the tip-top of the Arctic Regions to the Straits of Gibraltar. Lincoln and the Northern States for ever; begot in a war-whoop, born in blood, cradled in thunder, and brought up in glory!"

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased GEORGE MORANT SIMPSON, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral—to move from his late residence, Balmain, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at eight o'clock, and the Glebe Island Bridge, about half-past eight o'clock, from thence proceed to the Camperdown Cemetery. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN WOOD MANNERING are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Wife SOPHIA—the procession to move from his residence, Cobham Cottage, Glebe Road, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

MARTELL and CO.—CAUTION.—We deem it right to call the special attention of the trade to the continued IMPORTATION, in large quantities, of SPURIOUS BRANDY into the Australian colonies, in bottles having the name of our firm and our trade mark on the lables, corks, capsules, and cases, in imitation of the brandy bottled by us.

With a view to prevent our reputation suffering from this fraudulent practice, and also to protect the interests of importers of our brandy in cases, we have deemed it advisable to give to Messrs. Klingender and Co., solicitors, in Melbourne, full powers to prosecute any person offering for sale any such counterfeit brandy.

P. p. MARTELL and CO.
E. MARTELL.
Cognac, November 26, 1861.

COKER'S VICTORIAN CLUB and HOTEL (late Bull and Mouth), Bourke-street, Melbourne.—The above old-established and favourite hotel, having been entirely renovated, offers every inducement to gentlemen visiting town—the position being the most central, and the accommodation unsurpassed by any similar establishment in Melbourne.

The cuisine is placed under the direction of an experienced chef.

T. COKER, proprietor.

VICTORIA CLUB, Victoria Hotel (late Bull and Mouth), Bourke-street, Melbourne.—Established to promote conviviality and social intercourse among gentlemen residing in Melbourne and its vicinity, and strangers visiting the metropolis.

Rules under which the club has been formed can be obtained on application to THOMAS COKER, manager.

BALMAIN BAZAAR.—J. H. WALKER, Darling-street, begs to inform the ladies of Balmain that she has laid in a very choice and extensive assortment of BERLIN NEEDLEWORK, also wools, patterns, &c., which he can offer at very low prices, and respectfully solicits the favour of their inspection of them. Stationery, toys, and fancy goods in great variety, at Sydney prices A reduction made on articles for the bazaar.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER SCARVES and TIES. Novelties for the season, just opened.
Checked wool long scarves, 2s. each
Eureka scarves, dark colours and neat patterns, 3s. to 5s.
The improved eureka, chevalier, and American scarves
Fine wool, tweed, and cachmere muffles, in longs and squares
Twice round opera and Napoleon cravats
Once round Beaufort ties, extra long
Dark regent ties, exquisite designs.
LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10 Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER GLOVES, HOSIERY, and SHIRTS.
Jouvin's and Rouillon's best Paris kid gloves, in all the best dark and medium colours
Cloth and woollen gloves, Oxford, Palmerston, rifle, Aberdeen, and Ringwood
Plain and fancy striped merino half-hose
Silk, merino, and lambswool under-shirts and drawers
Silk and wool Crimean shirts, a choice variety, just opened.
LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

TO DENTISTS.—Just arrived by Mail steamer, a beautiful assortment of Ash's Artificial Teeth, also Pink Vulcanite, &c. W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

TOOTHACHE.—This dreadful malady effectually cured by Eskell's celebrated Odontalgic Essence, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle May be had at 27, Hunter-street; at Mr. H. BERTRAND, surgeon dentist.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 10s. per tooth. Best materials guaranteed. BERTRAND, late Eskell.

DECAYED TEETH preserved—filled with white enamel cement, 5s. BERTRAND, late Eskell.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and decayed teeth preserved without pain, at BERTRAND'S, 27, Hunter-street.

MORISON'S OINTMENT and PILLS. — Anti-Rheumatic Remedy.—In all inflammatory affections of the joints, muscular pains, and neuralgic tortures, the sufferer need only turn to Morison's unrivalled remedies to find present comfort and future cure. It soothes the severity of the attack, and effectually wards off its future return. Prepared at the British College of Health, Euston Road, London; and sold by all medicine vendors in the world.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply Artificial TEETH, from one to a complete set, with best material and workmanship, and all latest improvements. A single tooth, from 10s.; teeth stopped, 5s.; extracted, 2s. 6d. Note the address—330, George-street, over Jones and Walker's, jewellers; and Cleveland-street, Redfern.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.

A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.

NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.

The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.

By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.

*** Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."

Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS never at fault.—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. Sold by SARPY and MUSGROVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT to INVALIDS.—Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine for weakness of the stomach, indigestion, nervous debility, extreme lassitude, ague, &c. Prepared exclusively by A. WATT and CO., wholesale and retail druggists, 534, George-street South.

MATCHES.—The best and cheapest are CHABOT'S colonial manufacture.

SHIP'S GIG for SALE, copper fastened and roughed, oak built. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED, 25, Cooper-terrace, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant, with board, at Mrs. DEANE'S, 13, O'Connell-st., near HERALD Office.

A HOUSE TO LET, in Forbes-street, 6 rooms and kitchen. For particulars, apply WILLIAM HARMER, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a large BEDROOM, and board if required, at 421, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at 45, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and Residence, 62, William-street, one door from Crown-street.

BOARD, or Partial Board and Residence, for a Gentleman, 28, College-street, Hyde Park.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park street; terms from £1 1s.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, suitable for two ladies engaged during the day. 100, Liverpool-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET. 18, Bridge-street, near the Exchange. Board if required.

HOUSE and PREMISES, STORE adjoining—TO LET, either together or separately, HOUSE and STORE, corner of Charlotte-place and Harrington-street—the whole in thorough repair. THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street.

OFFICE TO LET.—Large airy room first-floor, near Commercial Bank, George-street.

STORES, &c., AT PENRITH.—To be LET or SOLD, well-known extensive stores, with dwelling-house and outbuildings in High-street, and allotments of land adjoining, having frontage to Henry-street, in a first-rate situation, near the Railway Station. Also, on the bank of the Nepean River, a four-roomed brick-built cottage, with most prolific garden, stocked with vines and choice fruit trees, and three acres or more of paddock of the richest alluvial soil, enclosed by a pig-proof fence; immediate possession. Apply to Mr. W. TINDALL, Penrith.

TO LET, a BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, [illegible] Lower George-street.

TO LET, No. 55, Burton-street, five rooms; rent, [illegible] per week. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, Newtown Road, two four-roomed COTTAGES, beautifully situated; opposite University.

TO LET, the BADEN BADEN BOARDING HOUSE, Manly Beach. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO be LET, for a term of years, extensive PREMISES, 200, George-street North, facing Essex-street, near the Circular Quay, well adapted for a large family hotel. Apply at 320, George-street. F. O'BRIEN.

TO BE LET, that comfortable Family RESIDENCE, No. 55, Lower Fort-street, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, and offices. Enquire of Mr. FLAVELLE, next door; or to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., [illegible] George-street.

TO LET, at Ashfield, for three or four months, a COTTAGE of four rooms, genteelly furnished, within five minutes' walk of the station. Apply THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, that commodious SHOP and PREMISES, No. 527, Brickfield-hill. At present occupied by Messrs. M'Quig and Co., grocers. Possession can be given at once. For terms, apply to Mr. RICHARD BINNIE, 292, George-street.

TO be LET, one of those comfortable family RESIDENCES, known as Young's-buildings, Cumberland-street, containing twelve rooms, &c., recently well drained to George-street, and put into thorough repair. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street, Sydney; or to JAMES BRIEARS, No. [illegible] Lower George-street.

TO be LET or SOLD, the COTTAGE RESIDENCE recently occupied by Captain Macdonald, situated on the Parramatta Road, within two minutes' walk of the Homebush railway station. It contains eight spacious rooms, with servants' offices, extensive stabling, and other outbuildings, and is surrounded with about four acres of garden ground, stocked with the choicest apple and other fruit trees. The whole has recently undergone thorough repair, and is ready for immediate occupation. Would be let on reasonable terms to a permanent tenant. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. BADCOCK, Macquarie-place, Sydney; or Mr. J. HILT, Parramatta.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, 13, Church-hill.—Superior accommodation for private families and others.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, P[illegible] Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—M[illegible] C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr Thomas Walsh
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan
Ironbarks—Mr R. A. Stace
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington—Mr. H. J. Lambert
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony
Ryde—G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Riversford, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Appin—Mr. George Joll
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. J. J. Wright
Kiandra, Snowy River—
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligan—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shell Harbour—Mr. E. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. William Ross
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Narengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Adelong and Tumut—Messrs. Polle and Hill.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Mill[illegible] Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—
Merriwa—Mr. J. H. Murray
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stev[illegible]
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton and Toowoomba—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Ha[illegible]
Scone—Mr. Asser
Gayndah—Mr. John Auerbach
Glen Quin, Gulligal, and Wee Waa—Mr. William Mag[illegible]
Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. James Martin
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Blackwall
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser
Walsha—Mr. W. Haydon Daniel, storekeeper
Melbourne, Victoria—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr Fisher, Grenfell-street
New Zealand—Captain Bowden
London—Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-st.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment in postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, April 11th, 1862.